BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1852.....NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Five Squares of 10 lines or less, each insertion.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 00
Do. do.	3 do.	1 50
Do. do.	3 months, (without) change,	5 00
Do. do.	6 do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	12 do. do.	12 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 3v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,

Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C, June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid

March 25th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polly & Hart's,) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage

January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq, President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 14, 1851 29-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.

Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. W. PLAYER.

Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.

April 16, 1852 32-tf

BEESWAX WANTED.—We will buy 4000 lbs. of good Beeswax, and pay the best cash prices, if delivered during the next 30 days. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

July 7, 1852. [Weekly Her. copy.

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaitors, suitable for the season.

Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.

JONES & GARDNER.

July 9.

PORTER.—20 doz. London, pure. For sale by

June 25 M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.

He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.

Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M. Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Mill owners generally. SAM'L BURTT.

Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

GUANO! GUANO!

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by

WM. ROBINSON,

No. 4 & 6 Hellingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf, June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of April last, his negro man TOM. He is about 6 feet high, weighs from 170 to 180 pounds, and looks meaningly; his eyes are very red. I cannot tell what he had on when he left. He has a wife at J. W. Brock's, in Jones county. I understand he is harbored in Onslow and Duplin counties.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; and I will give an adkitional reward of One Hundred Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons that should harbor him. R. J. R. HATCH.

Comfort, Jones co., N. C., June 10, 1852 41-tf

GUNS, GUNS.—Just received, and for sale, a large supply of genuine ENGLISH GUNS, made expressly to order. POLLEY & HART.

June 10 40-3m

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES

BY THE

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUDLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers,

HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA,

for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon. E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 225-1tw 3m

Com. Wilmington; Observer, Fayetteville; Register and Standard, Raleigh; Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro'; Southener, Tarboro'; Danville Register, and Roanoke Republican, will copy once a week for three months, and forward accounts and copy of the paper to the office of the Company at Portsmouth, Va.

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 28 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.

OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.

Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a Co-partnership, under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & CO., for the transactions of a Mercantile and Distilling business.

JOHN TAYLOR,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
A. D. McNAIR,
JOHN McKINNON.

St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., April 23 33-3m

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his boy SAM, aged about 28 years, a little light complected, small of statue, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, has a downcast look when spoken to. He will propably be lurking about Wilmington, where he has a wife, or in Onslow county, about the plantation of Governor Dudley, where he has some relations.

The above reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the subscriber at his plantation on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, or confinement in the jail of said county.

JOS. M. FOY.

Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, April 28, 1852 34-tf

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CESAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.

S. EMANUEL.

Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1st, 1851—47-tf]

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.

Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1852 45-1y

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

40 boxes good Oranges,
Lemons, Apples,

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

George O Walton, Adm'r of Oliver Jones, vs. Jesse Jones, Nancy Jones, Henry Jones, Calvin Jones, Jincey Jones, and Julia Jones, heirs at Law of Oliver Jones, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jincey Jones, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on her. On motion, in open Court ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Jincey Jones to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard Exparte.

Witness, L. H. Marsteller, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wilmington, the 8th day of July, A. D., 1852.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

Wilmington, July 9, 1852 44-6w.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to

WM. P. HOBBS,

June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th May last, his boy GABRIEL. Said negro is a bright mulatto, aged about 22 years, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; frowns a little when spoken to; and has a contraction of three fingers on the right hand, occasioned by a burn when quite young. He had on when he absconded, a brown coat, dark vest, and woolen pants. I will give a liberal reward for his apprehension and safe delivery to me on my plantation on Waccamaw, or in any Jail in the State so that I may get him.

June 23, 1852—42-3t] JOHN D. MAGILL.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address

D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

July 2—43

Lands for Sale in Horry District, South Carolina.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 5,000 Acres of Land, in Allsaints Parish, So. Ca. The Lands are excellent for Turpentine,—3,000 acres have been boxed and worked for two years.

There are some 200 acres of cleared land under fence The land produces corn or cotton very well, and the swamp portions will bring rice finely. There are several good Mill seats on a constant stream;—one Grist Mill in operation, and a Saw Mill ready to be raised, convenient to an abundance of timber. There are two good dwellings on the place and all necessary out-buildings. The land lies immediately on the Waccamaw River, ten miles above Conwayboro', and is accessible at all times by water in flats and small vessels. For terms, apply to TOM. F. GILLESPIE,

June 29.—[252-1t—43-4t] Conwayboro'.

☞ Newbernian, Republican & Patriot, copy 4 times each, and send bill to this office immediately.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ON the third Monday in July next, I shall sell at the Court House in Kenansville, some VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, belonging to the estate of H. Sullivan, deceased. One Tract of 150 Acres, known as the Mill Tract; One Tract of 75 Acres on the Newbern Road, known as the Houston Lands; Two or three small Tracts in Chinquepin District, formerly belonging to D. Sloan; One Valuable Lot in the town of Kenansville, adjoining the Court House square. Credit 6 and 12 months. D. REID, Adm'r.

Kenansville, June 17, 1852 42-4t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in the town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

September 12; 1851 1-12m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of HAMPTON SULLIVAN, dec'd, at April Term, A. D. 1852, of Duplin County Court, notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment DAVID REID, Adm'r.

April 20, 1852 33-3m

N. B. Creditors are requested to hand in their claims at their earliest convenience.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞ All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servant must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-1lm

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, AT PORT DEPOSIT, Md.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed. Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.

Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.

By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.

J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.

Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m

☞ Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorised Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Counties with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any establishment in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions complied with.

Dec. 5, 1851—49-tf S. B. FORD, Agent.

Schools.

EDUCATION.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the pupils of TOPSAIL ACADEMY, will commence on Wednesday the 28th of July, and close on the following Friday. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to the examination of Students. On Friday, the 30th, speeches, (original and selected,) will be delivered by the students, after which the ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered by Thos. H. Williams, Esq. The friends of Education, and the public generally are invited to attend. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, Prin.

July 1, 1852. 44-4t

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.

THIS Academy is now completed. It is a large and commodious building, pleasantly located within a mile of Whiteville. Its position for health is good, and will compare favorably with any portion of the State.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on the 14th day of July next, under the care and management of Mr. A. I. Batner, a gentleman who is not only amply endowed with all the requisite qualifications for a teacher, but who has had, in addition to this, many years experience in teaching.

Terms of Tuition per Session, viz:

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography and Philosophy	10 00
Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry and Surveying,	12 00
Latin, Greek and French,	15 00

Students can obtain board in the neighborhood, at convenient distances from the Academy, at from $6 to $7 per month.

By order of the Board.

June 25, 1852—42-6t] THOS. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes,	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics,	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.

J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.

March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	19 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.

N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, May 10th, 1852:—History of Modern Philosophy, by M. Victor Cousin. Consists of Lectures, delivered at Paris. Two thousand auditors listened in admiration to the eloquent exposition of doctrines unintelligible to the many, and the oral discussion of Philosophy awakened in Paris and in France, an interest unexampled since the days of Abelard.

A Historical account of St. Thomas, W. I., with its rise, progress in commerce, missions and churches, climate and its adaptation to invalids; geological structure, natural history and botony, and incidental notices of St. Croix and St Johns.

Hungary in 1851, with an experience of the Austrian Police, by Charles Loring Brace. I find all, which as a Republican, I had longed to see in Europe—a nation educated practically for freedom, passionately loving it, ready to peril all to gain it. A nation, too, of singularly generous and manly character. *The Author.*

The Indian Tribes of Labrador, by the Rev. W. H. Brett.

The Year Book of Facts, 1852, in science and art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botony, geology and geography, meteorology and astronomy, by John Tibbs, editor of the "Arcana of Science and Art."

History of England, in verse, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time, with illustrative notes, chronological chart of the Kings of England, and tables of contemporary sovereigns. "Verse is generally more readily learned, and longer retained in the memory than prose."

Formation of Character, by the Rev. Thos. Clark, D. D.

Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney.

Lessons on the Cross, or Spiritual Truths, familiarly exhibited in their relation to Christ, by Sherman Hartley.

Last Hours of the Dying, by A. C. Thompson.

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powel, afterwards Mrs. Milton. A very interesting book for persons of all ages.

Notes, explanitory and practical, on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes. Those who have heretofore perused the works of Barnes, will the more readily appreciate the present volume.

Also for sale; a large assortment of new Novels, cheap publications and School Books.

L. H. PIERCE.

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c.; which will be sold cheap, or barted fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile opperations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.

March 23rd, 1852 29-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.

Clinton, May 14, 1852 38-tf

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Dunbams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Hearses of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 45-tf

J. FONVIELLE, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington that he has opened a shop on Second street, (next block below the Carolina Hotel,) and is prepared to manufacture, to order, Mahogany or other Furniture, in a superior manner. He will give his attention to the repairing of old Furniture, and hopes to receive a liberal share of custom.

Mr. F. will also make Coffins of various kinds, and at short notice.

April 23d, 1852 [illegible]

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Just Received, a few of Heath's celebrated Spring Style Dress Hats, of the most fashionable shape and finish.

C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

NOTICE.—I will assign my business to my successor, Mr. C. DuPRE, on the 1st of August next. All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts by that time, as I am desirous of closing my books.

C. MYERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potiasse, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenate, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.

April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 20 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, 3 gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,

JOHN A. SANDERS,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.,

JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

TICKETS. TICKETS.

We are prepared to furnish any number of "REID" tickets for the August election, which takes place on the first Thursday, the 5th. Price, $1 per thousand, cash.

Bluff—Axe-Helve-Poker—the State and National Canvass, etc.

The weather is warm, very warm—exceedingly warm, we might say—and it becomes the interest as well as the duty of every good citizen to keep cool—to act moderately—and not get more excited than circumstances will admit and the law allow.

We are sorry to perceive, now and then, some disposition upon the part of the Spartan band of the supporters of Gen. Scott, to act without regard to this important rule—to risk their health by unnecessary caloric—to flare up and break things. This is wrong of them—injurious to their physical developements, and will do Gen. Scott no good.

We do not intend to emulate their example—we can afford to take it cooly—we need no bluff game—every day we can record some important defection from Scott—some tried and true whig who cannot and will not support him—some elector who refuses to serve on the ticket—some two or three leading whig presses who refuse to put the ticket at the head of their columns—large masses of men whose weight and votesare lost to Scott and Graham. We can take it quietly. We meet every day among our whig fellow-citizens intelligent whig gentlemen who tell us candidly that they cannot support a man whom they consider identified with and controlled by Seward We have only to place things before our readers as they are—as we clip them from the whig, neutral or Democratic press, and our object is served. It is made perrfectly apparent that Gen. Scott's election has become an impossibility. We do not abuse our opponents. We hardly argue with them, because we feel that the great body of the Southern people are fast ceasing to occupy the position of opponents to our candidates and our party. It will not do for Gen. Scott's friends to try the bluff game—they can deceive nobody, and they can frighten nobody.

We got a sketch some days since of a game which is sometimes played with great success "out West." in this wise: Two men are playing "poker," one man calls another—the caller has three aces—the called proclaims that he has three kings and—*an axe helve*, with which he forthwith knocks down his opponent and takes the stakes; although legitimately, we believe, the three aces ought to have taken instead of the three kings;—this is *axe helve poker*, and is a rough pattern of the game which the opposition party is trying to play upon the country. Gen. Scott, legitimately speaking, has no claims nor qualifications to entitle him to the support of the American people for the office of president—nothing but his sword, with which he would knock down all opposition, and reenforce the doctrine of brute force, of which axe-helve poker is an humble illustration. But it won't do this time. The people are tired of it.

This big bluff game was tried very considerably with Mr. Kerr. To believe the conch-blowers, the outriders and trumpeters of the Raleigh-whig party, Mr. Kerr was the most astonishing—the most eloquent, and the most super-eloquent of men;—there never had been such a man, and it was very questionable whether there ever could be such a man again. Now, what did all this "fuss and feathers" amount to, if it amounted to anything. Does any sober, reflecting Democrat doubt but that Mr. Reid has gained by this? Does any sober, reflecting Whig think for a moment that it has bettered Mr. Kerr's prospects? We may confidently answer *NO*, to both of these questions. Let us look at New Hanover, Onslow, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Duplin, Sampson, Robeson, Wayne, Edgecombe, Cumberland—any where in the East, who doubts but that Mr. Kerr's open Convention doctrines—his assertion of the right of a mere majority to change the Constitution—his disguised, but known hostility to Equal Suffrage, have seriously damaged Mr. Kerr's prospects. No one doubts but that Mr. Reid's course upon these questions is very generally approved by both parties; and that his plain, quiet, statesmanlike speeches, and his simple, republican and unobtrusive manners, have made a deep impression, and won for him hosts of friends wherever he has gone.

We have tried to be quiet—to reason calmly and coolly—and it would please us to be able to conduct the canvass in the same tone throughout We will not imitate the abusive tone which some Whig papers have adopted towards Gen. Pierce; but if this system is to be kept up, we will quote certain official documents—among the rest, the record of Gen. Scott's suspension for two years by a court martial, *and the cause of it*. We will publish the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Jackson, in which Gen. Scott backed out and would not fight upon principle, although very shortly afterwards the same Gen. Scott challenged De Witt Clinton, who could not fight, under a penalty. Gov. Clinton called Gen. Scott's attention to this, and requested him first to settle up a little score with one *Andrew Jackson*.—We might amuse ourselves by publishing the General's petulant letter during the Mexican war, and Governor Marcy's scathing reply, which made the "feathers" fly. All these things can and will be published. *They are facts.* A good deal remains with the Scott papers. If they will still keep up the booby cry of "who is Franklin Pierce," and try to cast slurs upon the courage and character of that gentleman, although vouched for by their own candidate, and by the whole army, it is probable that they can gain some information as to who Gen Scott is. Whether they will quite relish the information is another thing.

We repeat, we want to conduct the canvass, State and National, in good feeling, and with courtesy. If we be forced to tell unpleasant truths, the fault will rest with those who provoke it, not with us, who are compelled to tell them in self-defence.

☞We neglected to notice at the proper time, a week or two since, that the Semi-Weekly Fayetteville Observer was just a year old, and that the proprietors designed continuing its publication, altho' it had not, so far, paid them for their trouble.

The Funeral Ceremonies, etc.

The public demonstration in this place, of respect to the memory of Henry Clay, which was made yesterday forenoon, was got up in good taste, and reflected credit upon all concerned. The suspension of business was very general, and all wore the appearance of Sabbath.

Having been in the procession, we are unable to state exactly its length, but it seemed to us to have been nearly, if not quite as large as that which turned out on the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's remains passing through here. Of course being simply a ceremony, it necessarily lacked that impressiveness derived on the former occasion, from the presence of the remains of the illustrious deceased, and of the distinguished living Senators, who accompanied them to their last resting place.

The ceremonies at the Presbyterian Church were solemn and appropriate, and the address of Geo. Davis, Esq, reflected credit alike on his head and heart. Various public and private buildings were appropriately draped, and in mourning. As we write, our paper is being put to press, and we cannot therefore go into particulars.

Mr. Kerr at the West.

Mr. Kerr is in favor of a Convention—asserts that a majority of the people of this State have a right to change their Constitution, and a majority of the people of the United States have a right to change the Federal Constitution. Is silent in regard to the School Fund, although at the East he took care to say he was in favor of its distribution according to the Federal basis; and does not declare, as he did in the East, that he is in favor of the present basis remaining as it is; but says that he is in favor of a "mixed" basis, and refuses to say *what* he wants a Convention for, although he says he does want a Convention.

Such are the leading points set forth by a Greensborough correspondent of the Raleigh Standard.—The Standard vouches for its correspondent, and says that his statements can be proved, and will be.

This came out in the Standard of Wednesday last, and the Register immediately issued an extra, contradicting, but *not* disproving the statements in the Standard, which are reiterated by that paper on Saturday, with the further statement that the correspondent is a gentleman of undoubted integrity and veracity; and its readers may rely implicitly upon his statements as substantially true.

Let all voters, Whigs and Democrats, look to this. Are two faces to be assumed—one to please the East, and the other the West? Are *we* to be humbugged with devotion to the present basis, and a different basis to be held out to the West?

Are we to be told that Mr. Kerr is in favor of the distribution of the School Fund according to Federal basis? and is Mr. Kerr then to go to the West, and by his silence give consent to another doctrine.—Why does not Mr. Kerr state what he wishes to effect by an open Convention, if it be not the election of John Kerr, and the defeat of Equal Suffrage?

Clay vs. Scott.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer say, that "Henry Clay's son will not vote for General Scott. It is said that he so declared to his father previous to his death, and that the great Whig statesman approved his son's determination, and added that he would do the same if his life were permitted to him. The Whig scribblers may deny this when they please, but I tell you that this statement will be verified when Mr. Clay's remains shall be entombed."

This is confirmed by a communication to the same effect in the New York Herald, from an intimate friend of young Clay. Mr. Clay *did* make a decided expression of opinion upon the present position of national politics. This will not be made public until after Mr. Clay's remains shall have been quietly deposited in the tomb. One thing, however, is certain—he did not choose that brawling demagogue, Jones, of Tennessee, as the depository of any of his private feelings or opinions.

☞The Steamer Washington arrived at New York on the 9th inst., from Southampton, which place she left on the 23d ult. We learn, however, from her advices, that the treaty regulating the Danish succession had been ratified by the European powers.

The "Conservative" Correspondent of the Tarboro' Southerner.

Our information in regard to the personality of this individual was derived from the gentleman who introduced him to Gov. Reid at Weldon, therefore our information is direct, and our authority will not be disputed by "Conservative." As for his politics, it is enough to say that for many years past he has uniformly voted the Whig ticket both for Governor and President;—"Conservative" himself will not dispute this. If a uniform support of the Whig ticket be one of the characteristics of "An Edgecombe Democrat," then of course "Conservative" is one, otherwise he is not. The North State Whig, and all other Whig prints in the Northeastern part of the State, may rest perfectly quiet. The Wilmington Journal is not often deceived, and *never* misrepresents intentionally. It is not deceived in this case

Later from Europe.

The Steamship Arctic, arrived on the 11th, with Liverpool dates to June 30th. We find little or nothing of interest. The British Parliament was to have been prorogued on the 1st of July, and immediately after dissolved. The French Government is attempting to smooth over the difficulties with the Assembly. The Assembly was closed on Monday by a message from the President, which was warmly received. It was made up of little, save fine phrases. The Budget shows a deficiency of 34,000,000 francs, or $7,000,000.

It is stated that the five great European powers have formally called upon Swizerland to recognize the right of Prussia to Neufchatel.

Appointments.

We are requested to state that the candidates for the Legislature, from New Hanover County, and also those for the Sheriffalty, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Black River Chapel, Friday...July..........16
Piney Woods, Saturday,........"............17
Long Creek, Monday.........."............19
Federal Point, Thursday,......."............22
Lower Black River, Thursday,.."............29
Caintuck, Saturday,..........."............31

The New York Courier and Enquirer says of the manifesto of the Southern Whigs at Washington:

It is understood, and we believe correctly so, that certain Whig members from three other States, Florida, North Carolina and Kentucky, are about to make public a similar determination, so that in fact an emphatic voice of repudiation of the Baltimore nominee has, or straightway will, come from every slaveholding State having a single Whig member in Congress, excepting Maryland, Louisiana and Missouri. Such a defection in the most exposed wing of the Whig party is a misfortune, and one to be plainly understood and seriously considered.

The Courier regrets all this, and thinks that Scott should be supported.

There is little doubt but that the repudiations of Scott by Southern Whigs, are eagerly reprinted and circulated at the North for the purpose of concentrating the whole Northern sectional element in his support. It is further stated upon what appears to be good authority, that Seward is to avail himself of an early opportunity [illegible] the Whig platform, after which he will go [illegible] into the Northern Free Soil canvass.

[illegible]

We notice in the Commercial of Tuesday, and in the Herald of Wednesday, a nomination of [illegible] for the Senate from this county, to be run in opposition to Mr. Sanders, the nominee of the Democratic Convention. The gentleman whose name is used is Joseph G. Pickett, Esq. Now, we know that Mr. Pickett's name is used without his knowledge or consent; and that he has no wish to run, and will not run. The efforts of the Commercial and Herald, therefore, are simply "Love's Labor Lost," in this instance.

In local matters of this kind, we generally desire to avoid mixing ourselves up, when we can avoid it; and we know that there are members of both parties, who are opposed to Conventions; but we would beg every Democrat to remember how essential harmony is at this time—how requisite it is that the organization of the party in this county should not be broken at the outset, by a deviation from the usual custom. The gentlemen whose names have been put forward by the County Convention, were fairly nominated according to usage. Of the Convention—its objects and time of meeting, due notice was given, and if any considerable body of the party failed to have their views and wishes represented there, we must say that it appears to us to have been simply their own fault. Messrs. Sanders, Strange and Corbitt have been nominated, and accepted that nomination. Before nomination they had no more claims upon the party than any other citizens. *Now*, they occupy a different position. In accordance with the usage of the party they have been placed in the position of candidates, and while the party has a right to command their services, they have an equal right to look to it for support—they have a right to expect that it will sustain them in the position in which it has placed them. Good faith—the necessities of party organization, and the present critical state of political matters in North Carolina, alike require this at the hands of every democrat. No nomination can please every body. Personal feelings of opposition or of preference there will be in some quarters—factious disaffection there may be in others. Those who are truly and honestly disappointed in the ticket will weigh our words carefully, and act in accordance. Those who are determined to find fault will no doubt find it with us as well as the candidates. This cannot be helped, and must even be borne with.

The gentlemen nominated are sound democrats, and respectable and intelligent gentlemen. Certainly, under these circumstances, neither the whole nor a part of them are to be thrown overboard at the dictation of the opposition press. It certainly has not come to *that* pass in New Hanover county.

We have neither the right nor the wish to exclude advertisements, respectfully worded, from our business columns. In this way, we give place to a communication signed "Many Citizens," which has just been handed in, proposing opposition candidates for the Senate and House of Commons. We must, however, express the hope, that the gentlemen named will not permit their names to be used; and that the citizens bringing them forward, will reconsider the matter, and support the nominees of the party. We say this as democrats—anxious for the harmony of the party—anxious to prevent anything that might divide or weaken it on the eve of a great and important struggle—as friends of Equal Suffrage—of David S. Reid, and of Pierce and King: We say it, not as enemies or opponents of any men; for we highly respect the gentlemen named—nor as aiming or desiring to dictate to any body—for we have no such wish.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for August is on our table; a double number, with four steel plates—mostly good, except the "Good Angel," which is a bad picture, the Angel being fat, and dressed in a night-gown. The reading matter is no doubt readable.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—It is now said authoritatively, that the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, has received and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Navy.

☞Mr. Robert M. Smith lately killed a rattlesnake on the plantation of Mr. W. A. Melvin, in Bladen county, measuring 6 feet in length, and 13½ inches in circumference, with twenty-seven rattles and a button.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE broke out in Montreal on the morning of the 8th inst. Several hundred houses were destroyed, including the military barracks, Bamegan's Hotel, the Theatre, and Dulhonsie's square. The loss must be immense.

FOR THE SENATE.—We learn from the Rutherford Banner, that W. W. AVERY, Esq, has consented to become a candidate in Burke and McDowell. The Banner thinks his election is certain.

Elegant Furniture.

Our columns, a short time since, contained an advertise of Mr. J. Fonveille, Cabinet Maker, tendering his services to the citizens of Wilmington, for the manufacture of Furniture to order, &c. But little attention was given to the notice, as we knew nothing about the qualifications of Mr. F.; but having recently had an opportunity of examining some articles of Furniture made by him, we cannot now omit calling public attention to the merits of Mr. F., as a workman.

Our people, we think, are too fond of buying *cheap* Furniture, made at the North; the exterior of which may be fair, but most of it is abominable trash, and no one piece of which is likely to hold together long enough to reach a second generation, or even a second year. It has the character of being *cheap* and gotten up *expressly for the Southern market*; and we of the South, we are sorry to say, seem fond of being caught by a hook so cleverly baited.

The Furniture made by Mr. Fonvielle, is of a very different character. It is substantial, beautiful, and his prices are in proportion to the materials used and the amount of labor bestowed in constructing it. We have noticed one article in particular, made by Mr. F., and just finished, an Escritoir, which has claimed our admiration—not only for the beauty of its materials and workmanship, but for its compact and ingenious arrangement. This article is for sale and can be seen at the store of Messrs. Freeman & Houston; and we would advise all who want *good* Furniture to call and see the article referred to, and they will then, no doubt, patronize Mr. Fonvielle.—*Daily Journal.*

SCOTT ELECTORS IN LOUISIANA.—We learn from the following letter, that one of the Electors on the Louisiana Whig ticket has refused to serve:

NEW ORLEANS, July 1. 1852.

Dear Sir—Having determined previous to the meeting of the National Whig Convention, for reasons not now necessary to give, not to support Gen. Scott in the event of his nomination, and being of the same determination still, I have deemed it my duty to inform you of these facts at the earliest opportunity, so that you might appoint another substitute elector to perform the duties that might be required of me

Yours, truly, WM. S. PARHAM.

To I. N. Marks, Ch'n Whig Central Committee, N. O.

THE GAME.—The Pennsylvanian says that thousands of the speeches of Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, are already being circulated over the North as proofs of Scott's intimate identity with Northern measures and men. The tender-footed Whig Free-soilers are told that the South knows that Scott is not for the platform, and that hence the South is against him; and it will be cunningly whispered that the North must save Scott, as the South is mostly democratic anyhow. Seward hopes by these means to draw the sectional pride of the North even while he will demand that the Southern Whigs shall vote for him on the score of the platform. The whole scheme is transparent, and a child may see through it.

REV. MR. [illegible].—[illegible]

[illegible]

The chairman explained the objects of the meeting in a few remarks.

On motion of Mr. Wright, it was—

Resolved, That this meeting will now proceed to the nomination of a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons during the sessions of the next Legislature.

On motion of James M. Wooten, it was—

Resolved, That this convention will proceed to ballot for a candidate without nominating any particular individual.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, which resulted as follows, viz:

James Robeson, Jr., received..................33 votes.
William D. McNeill " ....18 "
Scattering.......................................6 "

James Robeson, Jr., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the convention.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That this nomination be unanimous.

Mr. Robeson being present, accepted the nomination, and promised to use his best efforts to secure the peace and promote the interests of the Democratic party.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats here assembled, have heard with pleasure that Thomas S. D. McDowell has consented to become a candidate to represent the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, in the sessions of the next Legislature; and that this convention do nominate him as the Senatorial candidate, to represent said district in the next Legislature; and we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That this convention do approve of the nomination of Samuel J. Person, of Wilmington, made by several of the counties in this district as the Democratic Elector for this district; and we do hereby nominate him as the Democratic Elector for this district

Resolved, That this convention congratulate the Democratic party on the nomination of General Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for the office of President, and Hon. Wm. R King, of Alabama, for the office of Vice President of these United States—statesmen whose liberal views and discriminating judgments well qualify them for the administration of the government of our happy and prosperous country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of David S. Reid, of Rockingham, as our Gubernatorial candidate; and that we will endeavor to secure his election by all honorable and proper measures.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, and North Carolinian, and that they be requested to publish them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. C. WOOTEN, Ch'n.

COLEN MONROE, DANIEL MCDUFFIE, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C., July 8th, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I wish to offer for your attention some suggestions in regard to the use of "the d—d lie" between men. It is a loathsome, abominable phrase, and who had not sooner take a knock-down than receive it; for, if knocked down, one could then go to fighting in self-defence, and if armed, and he shot his assailant, he would stand a better chance not to be hung.

In my opinion, "the d——d lie" ought to be considered as a blow in law, and be indictable, and he who was standing on the defensive might fire away without any violation of law upon his part. I want legislation upon the subject, and if it is not to be considered as a blow, and justify another in self-defence, that it at least subject the offender to a fine of $5 for each and every offence.

This insulting expression is invariably used in order to get the advantage of the law; to provoke an antagonist to the first blow, or to cause him to spring forward in order that, if weapons be drawn and death follow, it might be said that it was done in self-defence.

It is considered equivalent to a blow in some of the Southern States, and ought to be in this. I wish the people would urge upon, or require from the candidates now before them for the Legislature an endeavor to pass some such law. OBSERVER.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

A Card.

I see by the Observer of this day's date that I have been named as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Scott and Graham Club, recently organized in this place. The political opinions of an humble private citizen are of no consequence except to himself; yet I cannot consent to be placed in a false position before the public, and with such lights as I now have, I cannot act with such of my whig friends as deem it their duty to aid in the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency of the United States. In common with the Whigs of this place I was opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott by the Whig National Convention, for reasons which we all thought were insurmountable. After the nomination when others were denouncing the nominee, I withheld any further expression of opinion, hoping that the Southern members of that Convention had satisfactory lights, and that the same lights would in due time be seen by the masses of the party. This hope has vanished, and I regret to say I am disappointed. "THE NOMINATION WITH THE RESOLUTIONS IS ACCEPTED." This was a matter of course. Any aspirant for political preferment would have done as much. Seward and Co. could not have done less. From the spirit which I think is infused into that letter of acceptance, I am forced to the conclusion, that the nominee with his free-soil friends took the resolution AS A COMPROMISE—not that they loved the principles, but that they loved power and the emoluments of office better.

The Baltimore Whig Platform is broad enough and strong enough for all the republican whigs of America to stand upon, and I am sorry that Gen. Scott did not spring on it, hammer in hand, nailing down every board and clinching on the other side. This he does not do. He approaches with great caution, with a new plank under each arm, to bait the Western squatters and European paupers.

If Gen. Scott is elected it must be by the Free-Soil party. His nomination came from that quarter, and according to long-established party usage, his friends must share with him the LOAVES AND FISHES. It would be ungrateful in him to deny them. This puts their great leader in the line of SAFE PRECEDENCE, and Wm. H. Seward is the nominee of the Whig party for the Presidency in 1856, and this glorious Confederacy is split into atoms.

The Union of the States with the Constitution given us by our fathers, should be the motto of every republican whig. With these sentiments honestly conceived, I cannot, unless some very great change passes over my mind, aid in the election of Gen. Winfield Scott. T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, July 8th, 1852.

North Carolina Rail Road.

The Directors of this important work assembled in this City on Tuesday last—present, Messrs. Morehead, Saunders, Ellis, Gilmer, Holt, Thomas, Davis, Means, Wilson, Jones, and Hill—absent Mr. Jerkins.

It is understood, as the result of the deliberations of the Board, that the Depot is to be located in the Southern part of the City—the precise spot, we believe, has not yet been selected.

We learn that the Engineering expenses of the Road are about as follows: Chief Engineer, salary $3,000; four principal Assistants, at $1,800 each; and from fifteen to eighteen Assistants, at from $700 to $1200 each—making, for this item, exclusive of a number of hands hired at fifty cents per day, $29,940 per annum.

On Thursday the Stockholders assembled in the Commons Hall. There were 276 Stockholders in attendance, representing in person 3,588 shares, and by proxy 3,743 shares—making in all represented, 7,331 shares. The Hon. Calvin Graves was called to preside, and Charles Phillips, Esq., of Orange, and Alfred Williams, Esq., of Wake, were appointed Secretaries. The Report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders was submitted and read by Gov. Morehead. It appears from the Report, that the entire Road is under contract, and the work progressing in the most satisfactory manner; that the first division, from Raleigh to Goldsborough, will be completed, in all probability, by the 1st January, 1854; that up to the 1st July $291,560 worth of work had been done; and that there are now employed on the whole line of the Road, 1,455 men, 403 boys, 360 carts, 50 wagons, 786 horses and mules, and 44 oxen. The Report is an interesting document, and we shall endeavor to make room for it in our next.

We learn that the expectation is, that at least $400,000 will be paid in before the Stockholders adjourn.

A number of the leading friends of the work are in attendance, and a fine spirit prevails.

On Thursday evening the members of the Board of Directors for the past year, were re-elected without opposition.

The Stockholders had not adjourned up to the time of our going to press.—*Ral. Standard.*

HONORABLE.—Gen. Franklin Pierce was in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, near Belen, and at Garita de Belen. The correspondent who sends us a *vile libel*, hinting that he *fainted* to avoid the *fight*, must take it to other places for publication. Gen. Pierce volunteered his services like a true American, in vindication of his country's honor, and shall always have the due meed of praise from us for that action.

Philadelphia Sun, (Whig.)

THE NURSERY OF [illegible].—[illegible]

[illegible] Slavery.

[illegible], Feb. 9, 1843.

Dear Sir: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me; and after an unreasonable delay am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

What never have been named in connexion with the presidency of the United States has not, I can assure you the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office, unless placed there by a regular nomination.—Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought perhaps to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends in several parts of the Union, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than by silence to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has, in different forms, for a number of years agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College and in common with most, if not all, my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," IN FAVOR OF A GRADUAL EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have scarcely read anything on the subject; BUT MY EARLY IMPRESSIONS ARE FRESH AND UNCHANGED. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831-2, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support. I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say, that in my opinion Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of master and slave within a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own myself no slaves: but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves—well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the pursuit of happiness, would in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slave-holding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery, even to extermination.

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressive, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means: and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration, as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes, of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate.—Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master—perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is no evil without, in the order of Providence, some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold into slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here, in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendents of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham some two thousand years had elapsed before the advent of our Saviour, and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were, for some wise purposes, suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shore. This race has already experienced the resulting compensations alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him; and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery to inspire patience, hope, and charity on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself all over our common country on the question of negro slavery, and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity.

I remain, very truly, yours.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

T. P. ATKINSON, Esq., Danville, Va.

The Hon. John Henderson, of Mississippi, formerly a Whig United States Senator, and who served in the Senate with Mr. Pierce, gave the following testimony of him in a recently reported speech: "He said that Gen Pierce was an accomplished gentleman, a fine scholar, an able lawyer, and the soundest man on the slavery question he was acquainted with North of the Potomac. He said, moreover, that Gen. Pierce, like Mr. Woodbury, was a great admirer of Mr. Calhoun, and agreed with that great statesman upon almost every public question." Mr. Calhoun once said that he "looked upon Frank Pierce as one of the most reliable men, as a statesman and patriot, that the country had produced."

The New York Christian-Inquirer, a religious paper, speaking of the nomination of Gen. Pierce, says:

"No man can attain high office without having some strong points; and, in spite of the common disposition to disparage political opponents, we do not believe that any dolt or driveller can ever occupy the first place in the gift of our people. The present nominee is a man of decided character, strong sense, and influential presence; not, indeed, one of the gigantic intellects of the country, but, as free from personal failings probably as any of his rivals, & quite as little likely as any one of them to be made the tool of intriguers We once lived in his neighborhood, and were always struck by the kind of respect in which he was held by the mass of the people. We are glad to see that the tone of the press is so fair in regard to him; for we rejoice to have all our public men appreciated, and think nothing can be more demoralizing than the habit of political defamation by which each party represents [illegible] as a nest of vipers."

[illegible], July [illegible] P. M.—Dr. Gardner [illegible]

The Collins' Steamers.

We understand that Col. Orr, of South Carolina, yesterday proposed in the House of Representatives to amend the clause in the deficiency bill respecting the Collins' line of steamers, so as to increase the compensation two hundred thousand dollars per annum, instead of about five hundred thousand. And the amendment was defeated by a large vote. We are not certain whether those who thus voted are opposed to a reduction of the increase proposed, or whether some of them are not opposed to any increase whatever. We think, however, that Col. Orr deserves the thanks of the country for presenting the true policy on this subject. This line of Collins' steamers was established by contract. All were invited to make proposals. Mr. Collins made the lowest bid, and hence had the contract awarded him by Congress. Now, he and his associates actually demand, or request, that this compensation shall be more than doubled; although they do not pretend that they have built all the ships required, or that the tonnage is more than fifty per cent. beyond the requirements of the contract. For that excess we would cheerfully compensate them, and that excess would be provided for by Col. Orr's amendment.—But with that, the company is not satisfied. They demand about eight hundred thousand dollars per annum—more than four hundred thousand dollars beyond the contract each year, or between three and four millions for the eight remaining years of the contract. If such a demand is complied with, the contract system, or principle, is at an end, and everything in the public service will go by the arbitrary favor and discretion of Congress, or parties in Congress. Against this, we protest in the most emphatic manner. And in order to illustrate the absurdity and infatuation of such a course, we will refer to the party and probable consequences of this very measure—which we would not otherwise do.

We do not know all the stockholders in this company. But we learn that the principal members are Messrs. Collins, Brown Brothers, & Co., and Mr. Corcoran, of this city. These are all Whigs, and a Presidential canvass is impending. Now, if on such an occasion an American Congress can vote for a half million of extra allowance per annum, or for an amendment which really amounts to a bonus in the aggregate for the contract of three or four millions of dollars—if a Democratic Congress can do this, why then we think it is time to climb down, as the Indian said, who was shot at as a bear, although he had his red leggings on.

The pretence with which some members are deceiving themselves is, that this is a great national rivalry for the ferriage of the sea. We consider it a rivalry, but no more of a rivalry, not more important or honorable than that of the rivalry in the production of wheat, cotton, or anything else of American ingenuity or labor that comes into competition with British. We agree with Senator Hunter in that respect. We think the government ought to pay according to contract. There are plenty of American shipbuilders and navigators, that will now agree to surpass the Cunard lines at the compensation Mr. Collins now receives—or what we are willing to give him. But for this government to make good a private enterprise that has failed—to pay up the deficit according to the actual account rendered of the firm, is a thing totally without precedent.

Now we are friendly to the naval mail steam policy. We think a liberal course ought to be adopted in favor of it. We believe that if the Collins' line were compensated according to tonnage, it would be amply able to subsist. But if this system or any other can really be upheld by repudiating the principle of contract, and adopting that of an arbitrary discretion or favor, particularly when Presidential elections are pending, we go against all of them.—Let them go down.—*Southern Press.*

ALABAMA CONVENTION.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 12.—The Union Convention met to-day. Only four counties were represented Resolutions were passed declining to nominate a third candidate, and recommending the members of the Union party to pursue any course they may think proper.

Many Whigs are opposed to Gen. SCOTT.

REDUCING THE BRITISH DEBT.—The London Herald says that the belief is prevalent that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to realize the dream of the late Sir Robert Peel, by reducing the five hundred millions of three per cents into two and a half per cent. stock. Consols have consequently advanced; and are quoted at 100½ to 101, ex. div., at last dates.

A great freshet occurred near Richmond, Vermont, on Friday, which did considerable damage in the vicinity. The Railroad Bridge, and many houses were carried away. Cattle and farm produce, to some extent, were also destroyed.

The Boston Traveler say: "We understand that the advance in price on boots and shoes for the past two months has been about twenty per cent., and consequently the profits to some of the wholesale dealers in Pearl street, who were fortunate enough to have large stocks on hand, has been very great. One house estimates that their stock on hand and contracted for has increased in value, within the period mentioned, $80,000. Another house estimates its profits on the advance at $40,000."

The *Philadelphia Demokrat*, a German paper of Philadelphia, gives, as the amount of political prisoners now in Europe, calculated from the accounts given in European journals for some time past, a total of 76,680, without including those confined in Russia and Poland, the number of whom is left to conjecture, in consequence of the measures of the Russian Government. Of these, there are confined in Spain, 380, in France, including those who were transported, 13,500; in Germany, 8,200; in Hungary, 3600; in Italy, 50,000 and over, three-fourths of whom are in Neapolitan dungeons. The number of those who have emigrated in consequence of political changes is estimated at about three times this amount, making the whole number amount to 300,000, and about an equal number fell, either in battle or otherwise, in the cause of liberty.

THE TAIL IN THE WRONG PLACE.—Mr. G. W. Purkins, a distinguished Whig of Halifax county, Virginia, in a late address to a democratic meeting, gave his reasons why he could not support General Scott.

When he had concluded, he was asked by Mr. Thomas S. Flournoy what objection he had to Mr. Graham; he answered that the tail of the ticket was in the wrong place.

The Chambers Tribune remarks:

Col. McLemore brought the afflicting intelligence to this town, from West Point, yesterday, of the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott for President, and Graham, of N. C., for Vice President.

Of course, no expectation is entertained of getting the Southern vote with this ticket. Not one-half the party in the South will vote for Scott, and in our opinion it is a great pity that *any* Southern Whig should.

We shall not support Gen. Scott. He has been thrust upon the South by a set of men who are at heart her enemies. He has not the confidence of any portion of the Whig party here; and he holds, or held, opinions which the South cannot safely assent to.

The Tribune is a Whig paper, published and edited by Johnson Hooper, a native of this place.

QUEEN VICTORIA OPPOSED TO THE MAINE LAW.—By the Montreal *Courier* we learn that her majesty the Queen has disapproved the liquor law passed by the New-Brunswick legislature, on the Maine pattern, on the ground that its provisions are a violation of the liberty of the subject.

The Editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Whig saw a day or two ago a diamond of the first water, found by Mr. J. W. Arwood, of McDowell county, whilst working a gold mine about five and a half miles west of Charlotte, on what is called the Todd Branch.

THE FIRE IN MONTREAL.—Advices received via Boston state that the tremendous conflagration that had been raging for three days at Montreal had been subdued, not, however, until fifteen hundred houses, and property to the amount of many millions had been destroyed. The fire extended its ravages over a space of 20 acres.

All the officers in the Austrian army must first serve as cadets.

Hungary, without the provinces annexed, contained a population of 7,864,562.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—BOSTON, July 11th.—Last evening a fire originated in an unoccupied stable, in the rear of Purchase street, Fort Hill, which raged for six hours, and consumed the Sailors' Home, the Boylston School House, the Mariners' Church, and thirty stores and dwellings. Loss $250,000. Several firemen were badly injured in their efforts to subdue the flames.

The Great Methodist Church Case—The North vs. South.

The arguments in this important case that for several days past has been tried before the U. S. Court in Columbus, Ohio, closed on Friday last, and the decision of the Court has been reserved until the October term. Mr. Corwin, Judge Lane, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Stansbury, and Judge Brien of Tennessee, were engaged in the case. A great number of the leading members of the Methodist Church were also there.

The testimony was very voluminous, and the following are the points which were relied upon by the complainants in behalf of the Church South:

"1. Prior to 1844, the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was one church in organization as well as doctrine.

"2. At the present time there is no such Church, *de facto*, as to unity of organization, as it existed in 1844.

"3. This dissolution, as to the unity of organization, not only exists *de facto*, but *de jure*, by a valid division of the original body in two parts, authorized by competent authority in the plan of 1844.

"4. The Book Concern is a charitable fund, the capital being devoted to the spread of religious books, and the profits to the support of traveling preachers and their families.

"5. This fund founded by traveling preachers never belonged to the church in absolute right, but was simply intrusted to its management.

"6. Before the division, benefices of this fund were scattered over the territory, and were legally entitled to its dividends.

"7. The lawful division of the church did not destroy this charity, or affect the right of benefices, but only requires a change of management.

"8. After the division, each church became the proper manager of so much of the funds as belonged to the beneficiary within its jurisdiction.

"9. The number of traveling preachers in 1844 is the proper basis upon which to make a division of this kind.

"10. That the refusal of the Northern Church to agree to an amicable division of this fund makes a case for a Court of Equity.

"11. The division of the Church was not a constitutional act, the beneficiaries of the South have not, therefore, forfeited their right to this charity.

A Word for Barbers.

Where, indeed, is the Barber of any age or country against whom an imputation can be justly levelled? He is one of the fine arts which pre-eminently "emollit mores, nec sinit esse foros." As iron, by attrition with the magnet, obtains some of its power of attraction, so does he, by always associating with his superiors, acquire a portion of their polish and urbanity. Shoemakers, tailors, and other artisans of lonely and sedentary life, are generally melancholy, artrabilarious, subject to religious hypochrondriaism; but the patron of the bluff is locomotive and social in his habits, buoyant, brisk, and hillarious in his temperament. There is not, perhaps, a single instance of a fanatic barber; and how many traits are recorded of their generous forbearance. Alfieri was so nervously sensitive, that if one hair was pulled a little tighter than the rest, he would fly into a paroxism of rage, draw his sword, and threaten to destroy the offender; yet such was his confidence, that he would the next moment submit his throat to his razor. How calm and dignified was the reply of one of this class to the pimple-faced madman, who with a loaded pistol in his hand, compelled him to take off his beard, declaring that if he cut him in a single place, he would instantly blow out his brains. After accomplishing his difficult task, he was asked whether he had been terrified during the operation. 'No, sir,' replied he, 'for the moment I had drawn blood, I had made up my mind to cut your throat!'—*Horace Smith's Gravities and Gaities.*

Exploration of the Amazon.—We are happy to announce the arrival, in the U. S. brig Dolphin, at this port, of Lieut. Wm. Lewis Herndon, of the Navy, from his long and perilous exploration of the Amazon river. This voyage was prosecuted under the auspices of the Navy Department, and in connection with the designs of Lieut. Maury of the National Observatory, for the establishment of a steam communication between some one of our southern ports and Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. Mr. Herndon has occupied eleven months in descending the waters of th s noblest of rivers, and has displayed the quiet energy of his character, in making a thorough examination of the practical benefits which must one day accrue to American commerce, from even a partial development of the vast resources upon its banks. In common with our commercial community, we shall await with great curiosity, the appearance of the official report which will emanate from Mr. Herndon's pen, in time, we trust, for presentation to the next Congress: for we doubt not that we shall find there many new facts which may materially change much of our existing knowledge upon those regions.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Whigs Giving Up.—We do not remember anything like the despondency and even despair of success in the present canvass which leading Scott journals openly confess. The Boston Daily Advertiser closes a long article earnestly appealing to the whigs to support Gen. Scott with the following remarkable declaration:

"We do not conceive the force of this reasoning to be impaired by the admission which we have distinctly made, and which we have no disposition to retract, THAT WE DO NOT ANTICIPATE A SUCCESSFUL RESULT OF THE ELECTION. Admitting this to be the UNIVERSAL IMPRESSION, it should not relax the efforts of the whigs of this State to do all in their power to sustain it."

The Boston Bee, a Webster paper, does *not* "like" Scott's letter of acceptance at all. It having been insinuated that the Bee had "*caved in*" to Scott, that paper fiercely retorts as follows:

We can inform the editor of the Springfield Republican that the Bee is a Whig paper—its editors *are*, ever, *were* and *will be* Whigs; but *not Abolitionists.* We don't hoist the flag of any party which "spits upon the Whig platform;" we go for no man who writes such a stupid letter as that which we this morning publish from Gen. Scott. The *Bee* will never "cave in" to *such* a nominaton while it remains under the control of its present editors.

The Last Whig Recruit.—While the Georgia whigs "stand from under," and the southern whigs generally groan and growl over the nomination, we are happy to find that the whig party of the North is not entirely without its consolations. Their course appears to recruited the famous Fred. Douglass to their ranks. We copy the following from that leading whig journal, the Boston Courier:

"Federick Douglas; in his last paper, says he looks upon the nomination of General Scott as an 'encouraging sign of the times.' He rejoices over the defeat of Webster and Fillmore, but denounces the nomination of Vice President."

We give the whigs joy of this their last endorser and ally!

Anecdote of a Game Cock.

On the memorable 1st June (Lord How's victory) Captain Berkeley commanded the *Marlborough*, and broke through the French line between *L'Impetuous* and *La Mucius*, each of superior force, and engaged them both. On going into action the Captain ordered all the live stock to be thrown overboard, but at the humble request of his crew permitted them to retain an old game cock, which they (the crew) had fought several times, and always with success. Though the coop was thrown into the sea, the cock was allowed to range the deck at liberty. In the action the *Marlborough* was so severely handled by her opponents that half the crew were disabled; her captain carried wounded below; her mainmast shot away, and the remainder of the men driven from their quarters. At the very juncture when the *Marlborough* was on the point of striking, there chanced one of those awful lulls in the roar of the thundering cannon often experienced in general action; in that momentary silence, when the failing of a rope might be heard, the old game cock, who had escape the human carnage, hopped up upon the shattered stump of a mainmast, and, with a loud and triumphant flapping of his wings, sent forth such a long and lusty challenge as to be heard in every part of the disabled ship. No individual spoke in reply to the homely but touching alarum; one universal and gallant cheer from the broken crew arose; they remembered the indomitable courage of the bird that sat undismayed above the bleeding horrors of the deck, and every soul on board who could drag their limbs to quarters re-manned the guns resumed the action, and forced each of their opponents to surrender. A silver medel was struck by order of Admiral Berkeley; it was hung upon the neck of the old game cock, who, in the parks and around the princely halls of Goodwood passed the remainder of his downy days in honored safety.

British Naval History.

From the New York Herald.

Gen. Scott and the [illegible]

The gunpowder plot of Seward and company promises to turn out as bad a speculation as that of Guy Fawkes. Seward, like Guy, has been laying in his combustibles to blow up the government; but the secret has leaked out, and November will prove as disastrous to him as it did to his "illustrious predecessor." In plain English, the unfortunate abolition and free soil agencies through which the nomination of Gen. Scott was effected at Baltimore, and which have usurped the control of the whig party, bid fair to break down the whig candidate, the whig platform, the whig party—all in a heap together.

There has been a most remarkable decline in gunpowder, bomb shells, and "fuss and feathers," this season. A similar fall in cotton would revive the commercial and financial panic of 1837, and the same necessity for a general bankrupt law. And the question arises, what is the cause of this dreadful letting down of military enthusiasm? Why is it that the military enthusiasm which gave such tremendous popularity to General Jackson, which carried into the White House

"Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"

with the rush of a universal jubilee—which resulted in the election of Gen. Taylor, against one of the very ablest and most popular men of the whole country—why is it, that this consuming fire cannot be kindled for General Scott?

There are various causes operating against him. The election of Gen. Harrison ended in the democratic administration of John Tyler—the election of General Taylor worked out a rupture, wide and deep, in the whig ranks—wide as the poles, and deep as the dark black chasm between the constitution and Seward's "higher law." And just as the conservatives of the democratic party in 1836–7 revolted against the corrupt administration of Van Buren and the leading strings of his corrupt instruments, so now do we see the conservatives of the whig party revolting against the corrupt and humiliating leadership of Seward and his trained band of unprincipled abolition demagogues. Besides, the public ear has become familiarized with the fife and drum, and the public stomach has had a surfeit of blood and carnage. Had Gen. Scott been nominated in 1840, when his claims were advocated by this journal, he would have succeeded as triumphantly as Harrison. But since that day military glory has become an old song. The freshness of the glories of Mexico was lavished upon old Rough and Ready, while Gen. Harrison and Gen. Jackson had reaped the flowers of the war of 1812.

Nor has Gen. Scott those personal elements of popularity of Jackson, Harrison or Taylor. He especially lacks that blunt, rough, plain, simple, honest simplicity which made old Zack so universally popular with the masses. On the contrary, the popular conception of Gen. Scott appears to be that he is a vain, self-conceited, austere man, standing aloof from the crowd, and shrinking from contact with the common people—feeling the same disgust at the bare idea of shaking hands with an Irish hod carrier, that an up-town dandy feels in being saluted by his tailor on Broadway. His subordinates in the army—his rank and file—have expressed the same idea of their great leader in the *soubriquet* by which he is known among them, of "Old Fuss and Feathers." How different in its signification from that other familiar nickname of "Old Rough and Ready!"

But worse than all, the unfortunate and suspicious associations of Gen. Scott with Seward and company, and their prominency in managing his case in the whig convention, and now before the people, have called the popular enthusiasm to the freezing p int. So the attempt to evade great principles in a military hurrah is prostrated. Disaffection comforts the whig candidate on every side—gunpowder is at a discount—Chapultepec will not do—the great principles, and the great issues of the day and of the age, will rise to the top. The whig party and Gen. Scott have been already compelled to face this music. The expected military *furore* falls an abortion, a still-born thing, to the ground It don't answer. The country begins to feel the import of a presidential election, in reference to principles, measures, and the tendency of things—the drift of parties, and the schemes of leading demagogues.

All these facts and all these indications are good omens—not with regard to the success of one man or the defeat of another—but in respect to the ascendency of great principles, and of living, vital issues, over empty clap-trap, Chinese processions, fire works, and drunken orgies. What say Mr. Webb and the sixty thousand conservative whigs of New York? What say the Webster whigs of Massachusetts? What say the Union men of Georgia?—"Principles not men." So be it. Greeley may "spit upon and execrate" the whig platform—but principles are still the issue. So be it! Amen!

From the Savannah Republican.

A Desperate Bear Fight in Southern Georgia.

A friend has sent us the following account of a fight between three of his negroes and a bear, in the Buffalo swamp, in Glynn county:

Waynesville, June 13, 1852.

Messrs Editors:—I have just learned to-day the particulars of a desperate conflict, which occurred at my plantation on the Buffalo, in Glynn county on the 7th inst., between a *huge Bear* and three of my negro men. My information is derived from an eye-witness, and can be depended upon. It beats Crockettdom "all hollow," and as such a *fracas* is not common in "these parts," I have determined to report the proceedings for your valuable paper, if you deem them worthy of a place therein.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst., as Stephen (a negro) was returning home from the field, hearing the squeals of a hog in the swamp near by, he determined to investigate the cause; and upon cautiously approaching the spot, he discovered to his surprise and astonishment, one of my Berkshire sows in the *embrace* of a large Bear, which was making every effort to *quiet* her. Bruin, finding that he had been detected in his rascality, retreated towards a cypress, up which he quickly ascended until he reached a fork, where he paused, apparently awaiting the result. The yells of Stephen soon brought old Pompey to the spot, who, upon discovering the enemy with which he had to contend deemed "discretion the better part of valor," and returning home obtained a gun, the contents of which he coolly and deliberately, with "malice prepense," discharged at the broadside of "Cuff." "De cussed Debil," now enraged at the slight wound he had received, sprang headlong from the tree, and made a desperate charge at old Pomp, who, in the hurry of the moment, forgetting that one barrel of his gun was still charged, found it necessary to *retrogade*, defending himself at the same time manfully with the muzzle. By some means or other, the gun was accidentally discharged without injury to either party, when Bruin, adroitly seizing the barrel, "in the twinkling of an eye" twisted it from the stock. The combatants now closed, and at it they went with a perfect rush. Bruin soon obtained the advantage of his adversary, when, opening wide his brawny arms, he received him into his *warm* embrace, when it was soon evident Pomp was "hugged too close for comfort."—Stephen now "came to the rescue," when he in turn was seized by the Bear and thrown into the water, under which he was held until life had nearly departed. By the assistance of Pompey, he was relieved from his unpleasant situation.

Thus the fight continued for more than an hour. Finding themselves inadequate to the task, they called for help. George hearing their cries, armed himself with a hatchet, and mounting a *mule* hastened to their assistance. On his arrival he found that the combatants had fought themselves out of the swamp into the pine land where they now stood, bleeding and almost breathless, a few paces apart, as though a truce had been agreed upon by mutual consent. The instant Bruin saw the mule approach, he *charged* him. The hatchet was discharged without effect, when, springing forward, he grasped with one paw the seat of George's unmentionables, and with the other seized the *Jack* by the mane. The former he retained possession of; the latter, fearing that he might be converted into a "hasty plate of soup," *spilt* his rider and stampeded. Having routed the *cavalry*, Bruin again turned his attention to the *infantry*, and seizing *Old Pomp*, towards whom he appeared to manifest a decided preference, he threw him to the ground. But Pomp was "*wide awoke*," as might be supposed under the circumstances. Mustering all the strength he possessed, he seized his enraged antagonist by the throat, and by a powerful effort raised himself from the ground, and the next moment he was upon the Bear, where he held him until sundry blows, inflicted by George with lightwood-knots, upon Bruin's head, brought the combat ad finem—to an end.

This, Messrs. Editors, was a desirable fight [illegible]

[illegible] in reviewing the matter, I am [illegible] Pompey was [illegible] the marks of a few scratches on the body. Stephen was bitten through the fleshy part of the arm.

I asked old Pomp how he felt when the Bear *charged* him. He said he put his trust in Providence until the Bear took away his gun, and then he found if he did not do something for *himself* he was a "dead nigger."

Yours truly, T. S. H.

For the Journal.

We would present to the Senatorial voters of New Hanover County, for their suffrages, the name of WILLIAM S. LARKINS, Esq., who is well known as a man fully qualified for the office—having served in that capacity with great ability for several years. For the House of Commons, we present the name of JOHN D. POWERS, Esq., who served the people of this County in the last Session of the Legislature with *marked ability*. This is without the knowledge or consent of either of those gentlemen, but we believe they are too good Democrats and too much identified with the interest of the whole county, to refuse to serve, should the people ratify and confirm this nomination by electing them as their Representatives. MANY CITIZENS.

Wilmington, N C., July 15, 1852 45-tf

Town papers will please copy.

No Family should be Without them.

☞We speak of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which raise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these, Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

Directions.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A *slight breakfast* should invariably follow their use.

The liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-billious purgative they are inferior to none And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick hea lache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

☞For sale at WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C. Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have heard of some reports that are in circulation in certain parts of the county, which may have a tendency to injure the election of Mr. Geo. Alderman, one of the candidates for the Sheriffalty of your county. I have not been able to learn the precise words which have been, or are used in reference to some remarks I made two years ago respecting the qualifications of Mr. Alderman to discharge the duties of the office of Sheriff. Whatever remarks I may have made, the were made in private conversation, and I never expected they would be brought before the public as charges against him. I am aware that reports never loose anything by being often repeated, but generally increase four-fold what actually was said at the time when spoken.

In opposition to all reports now in circulation, I can say, that I believe Mr. Alderman well qualified to discharge the duties of the office should he be elected. He has been acting for me as Deputy Sheriff for six years, and during the whole of that time, he has ever been prompt and attentive; and has discharged the duties of the office honestly and faithfully. OWEN FENNELL.

Wilmington, N. C., July 2d, 1852 45-te

TO THE PUBLIC.

I understand there are reports in circulation which I feel bound in justice to myself, as well as to some of the Candidates for the Sheriffalty, to contradict. The first is, that Thomas H. Williams (one of the Candidates,) who had agreed or said he would, in case he was elected, appoint me his Deputy; which I pronounce a base falsehood; neither with him nor any of the other Candidates have I had any conversation upon the subject, either directly or indirectly, in any manner, shape or form. The second report in circulation is, that I said it was immaterial who was elected Sheriff, that he would be obliged to employ me—which I pronounce as palpable a falsehood as the first, originating no doubt with some malicious, evil disposed individual who had better study the Eleventh Commandment, (which is to mind their own business and let other people's alone) more than what they seem to have done. HIRAM W. FOY.

Wilmington, July 10, 1852 261-1t—45-1t

Herald copy 1t.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

☞We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 29, 1852 173-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 13, 1852 160—28-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing August election.

April 9th, 1852 30-te

MARRIED,

On Bear Creek, in Onslow county, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., by J. A. Coston, Esq., Mr. Wm. Howland, of Carteret county, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, of Onslow.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—200 bbls. Whiskey, Gin, Rum and Brandy. For sale by
July 8 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NOTICE.

JAMES BESSENT, or his legal representatives, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber for the portion due said James Bessent from the estate of his brother Josias Bessent, dec'd, late of All Saints, S. C., within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be divided amongst the other heirs of the said Josias Bessent, according to law.

A. W. BESSENT, Adm'r.

Horry District, S. C., May 3, (14,) 1852 36-1am3m

NOTICE.—The Subscriber has placed a Flat at the "Big Bridge" Ferry on the North East River, and the Ferry is now passable. JAS. F. McREE.
July 14, 1852. 45-tf.

FIRST of July is our time for presenting bills. We hope all who are indebted to us by Book Account or Bonds will call and settle immediately. Interest is charged on all accounts from the first of January, 1852, made during 1851, remaining unpaid. We want the principal more than the interest, and shall place all such accounts in the hands of an officer, unless paid without delay.
July 6. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

DISSOLUTION,

THE firm of O. & G. Holmes is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by the subscriber.—Persons having claims against O. & G. Holmes, will please present them for payment; and those indebted will confer a favor by paying up as early as possible.
April 15, 1852. OWEN HOLMES.

NOTICE.

I WILL continue the DRY GOODS AND GROCERY business at the old stand of O. & G. Holmes My stock is complete, and the patrons are respectfully invited to call and examine prices. OWEN HOLMES.
April 15, 1852.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE subscriber wishes to contract with any competent and responsible person, to erect a BRIDGE across the Northeast River, at the place known as Big Bridge Ferry. Proposals will be received in all the present month.
July 8, '52—259-6t—44-3t] JAMES F. McREE.
Heraldand Commercial copy three weeks.

IN STORE.

50 BBLS. City Mess and Prime Pork;
10 hhds. Bacon Sides;
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 2 and 3;
15 half-barrels and kits Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2;
40 barrels and half-barrels sup. Flour;
10 firkins fresh Goshen Butter;
10 boxes new Cheese;
10 baskets sup. Champ. Wine;
3 half-pipes *pure* Otard and Cognac Brandy;
30 demijohns Brandy, Rum, Gin and Wine; together with sundry other articles, for sale by
jy10 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

PICKLES FROM W. UNDERWOOD.

JUST landed from the Brig Commerce;
500 doz Jars Pickles, all kinds.
10 " Seville Olives.
10 " Fresh Lobsters.
10 " " Salmon.
5 " pure Lemon Syrup.
6 " Eng. Mustard.
5 " Tomato Catchup.
[illegible]
jy10 [illegible]

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible] with naval stores.
[illegible]
steamer Henrietta, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.
boat David Lewis, from Elizabethtown, to J. S. Banks; with naval stores.
boat A. Ellis, from White Hall, to J. S. Banks; with naval stores.
boat Stevenston, from Black Rock, to J. S. Banks; with naval stores.
13.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 48 passengers.
13—boat Odd Fellow, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with naval stores.
steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.
July 14.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 86 passengers.
steamer Douglass, Banks, fm Fayetteville, to J. S. Banks.
boat Cassidey, from Willis' Creek, to J. S. Banks; with naval stores.

CLEARED.

July 13—schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.
brig Susan, Randall, for Pembrook, Me., by Miles Costin; with lumber.
U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 32 passengers
13—steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with two boats in tow.
schr. Champion, Gore, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.
schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.
steamer Brothers, Banks, for Elizabethtown, by J. S. Banks; with boats Stevenston and A. Ellis in tow.
schr. Susan Canon, Frisbie, for Lagua la Grande, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 85,000 feet lumber, 14,000 shingles.
July 14.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 30 passengers.
Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by A. Martin; with mdze. for sundry persons.
schr. Mary Abigall, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.
schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss.
schr. L. P. Smith, Stutos, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, rice and cotton.
barque Petrel, Norton, for Cadiz, by Pottor & Kidder and Wm. M. Harriss; with 182,000 feet lumber.

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments, with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches. Grammar, Arithmetic	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument	15 00
	Music on Guitar	10 00
	Painting and Drawing	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.

A. J. Murrell, Sec'y.
July 16 45-tf

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE the valuable and well improved Lot in Kenansville, formerly occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. This Lot contains about half an acre of land, and upon it are two buildings—a spacious Workshop and Lumber House, which are new and well fitted up for Carriage Manufacturing. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated for business of any kind, and especially affords a rare inducement to persons who are desirous of embarking in a mechanical or mercantile life. A liberal credit will be given if desired. If not previously disposed of it will be sold at auction, in Kenansville, on Tuesday of next September Court. Any further information can be obtained from the subscriber. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.
Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., July 9, 1852. 45 4t

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, especially Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted. Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of reliable quality, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO.
July 16, 1852 45-3m

JULY 8th.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE THIS DAY! The following new and cheap publications:

Viola, or Adventures in the far South-west; by Emerson Bennet, author of, and companion to the Prairie Flower.

The Diary of a London Physician; second series, by Samuel C. Warren.

Rose Ashford, or the Ruined Gamester; a thrilling story, by Blanchard.

Ben Brace; by Captain Channer. We do not hesitate to rank Ben Brace with the best Nautical tales of Cooper and Maryatt.

ALSO,

Grace Aguilar's new work.

The Days of Bruce. A story, by the Author of Home Influence. This excellent work is now before the American public, and those who have heretofore perused the works of this gifted authoress, will be delighted with this opportunity now afforded of again reading one of her delightful books.

The Daltons, or Three Roads in Life; by Chas. Lever.

Pequinillo; a tale, by G. P. R. James. The best work from the pen of James.

Old Saint Paul's. A tale of the plague and the fire, one of the most exciting and thrilling stories ever published.

The Five Love Adventures of Solomon Slug, full of humor and fun.

Chamber's papers for the people.

Eoline, or Magnolia Vale. A novel, by Caroline Lee Hentz. The story is absorbingly interesting, every character being well drawn and the incidents exciting.

THE GENERAL SCOTT Almanac for the year 1853, containing a correct History of the incidents in the life of this famous General. For sale by L. H. PIERCE

OLD MONONGAHELA. 25 bbls. very superior, received and for shale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

FLOUR. 50 bbls. Baltimore and pure Genesee, in store, and for sale by M McINNIS.

MOLASSES. 20 hhds., prime to retail. For sale by
j16 M. McINNIS.

BACON. Western and N. C. hams, sides and shoulders. For sale by M. McINNIS.

OLD APPLE BRANDY. 25 bbls. pure, to arrive from Baltimore. For sale by M. McINNIS.

TOBACCO. 25 boxes prime, pound lumps;
5 " " 5's;
15 small boxes. For sale by
j16 M. McINNIS.

SNUFF. A few half barrels and boxes. For sale by
j16 M. McINNIS.

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., N. Y. FREEMAN & HOUSTON, WIL'N.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS, Wilmington, N. C., keep constantly on hand a stock of *Flour, Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candles, Soap; Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines; Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements,* and a variety of other articles, suitable for family and plantation use and the retail trade, which they will dispose of in lots to suit dealers or consumers on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for Naval Stores or other produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for Goods will be promptly and carefully filled.

TOBACCO.—100 boxes Tobacco, assorted brands and prices. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

PORTER AND ALE. London double Stout, an XXX Porter, pints and quarts. Also, Jeffrey's Ale, pi ts For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. C. EVANS & BRO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by J. A. Evans. A. C. EVANS
April 19th, 1852 J. A. EVANS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of S. B. & J. A. EVANS, who will continue the DRUG BUSINESS at the stand formerly occupied by A. C Evans & Brother. They are in daily receipt of additions to their stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c., and invite those wishing articles in their line, to call before purchasing elsewhere. S. B. EVANS, M. D.
J. A. EVANS.
April 19th, 1852 191-tf

FAMILY STORES.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, in addition to a large stock of goods adapted to the Retail Trade, keep constantly on hand, in small packages, a full assortment of such articles as constitute family stores; all of which are of the best quality, and will be furnished on reasonable terms.

[illegible]

Wilmington Prices Current.

Article	Price
[illegible]	[illegible] a 13 00
[illegible]	[illegible] a 14
[illegible]	[illegible] a 12½
[illegible]	[illegible] a 11¼
Hog round	..00 a 13
Western	[illegible] a 11½
BEANS, per bush.	
White,	.....nom a 0 00
BEESWAX.	
Per pound,	.....00 a 23
BUTTER.	
Per pound,	....20 a 23
BEEF, per bbl.	
N. Mess,	..00 00 a 20 00
Do. Prime,	..0 00 a 0 00
BEEF CATTLE,	
Per 100 lbs.	..4 50 a 5 00
COTTON,	
Per lb.	..nom 8½ a 8¾
CORN,	
Per bushel,	...00 a 66
Meal, bush.,	..78 a 80
COFFEE, per lb.	
Rio,	......10 a 11
St. Domingo,	. 9 a 9½
Laguyra,	.....10½ a 11
Cuba,	.........00 a 00
Java,	.........14 a 15
CANDLES, per lb.	
Tallow,	......12½ a 14
Sperm,	.......45 a 50
Adamantine,	..22½ a 37½
EGGS, per doz.,	16 a 20
EMPTY BBLS., each.	
Spts. Turp.	1 18 a 1 50
FEATHERS,	
Per pound,	.....00 a 40
FLOUR, per barrel.	
Northern	...5 00 a 7 00
Baltimore,	...4 87½ a 5 00
Fayetteville,	0 00 a 0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.	
North River,	..00 a 85
Eastern,	.......0 a 0 90
HOLLOW-WARE,	
Per lb.	.........3 a
IRON, per lb.	
English, ass'd.	a 2½
Amer., best ref.	a 3½
Swede	..... a 5
American sheer	a 5
Best Swede	.... a 6
LARD, per lb.	
No. Carolina,	.12½ a 13
Western,	.....11¼ a 12½
LIME, per barrel.	
Thomastown,	0 00 a 1 12½
LUMBER, River, per M.	
Floor. B'ds,	00 00 a 00 00
Wide do.	..0 00 a 0 00
Scantling,	...... a 0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.	
N. E. Rum,	...32 a 34
Gin,	.....30 a 33
Whiskey, rec.	..22½ a 27
Apple Brandy,	37½ a 55
Peach do.	none a 00
MOLASSES, per gall.	
Cuba,	.......00 a 00
New Orleans	..00 a 00
MILL SAWS.	
Heavy cast steel,	
6 ft., best qual'y	a 5 00

Article	Price
MULLETS,	
Per barrel,	..0 00 a 0 00
NAILS, per lb.	
Cut,	.......3½ a 8½
Wrought	.....8 a 10
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Yellow Dip,	.0 00 a 2 40
*Virgin Dip,	..0 00 a 2 75
Hard,	.......1 20 a 0 00
Tar,	.........0 00 a 2 00
Pitch,	.......0 00 a 0 00
Rosin, No.1,	0 00 a 0 00
Do. No.2,	0 00 a 0 00
Do. No.3,	0 00 a 1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	.... 00 a 33
Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
OIL, per gallon.	
Sperm,	.... 1 00 a 1 50
Linseed,	.....75 a 85
Neats Foot,	....00 a 1 50
PEAS, per bushel.	
Ground,	nom 90 a 1 00
Black Eye,	...00 a 00
Cow,	.........00 a 0 00
PORK, per barrel.	
Mess,	.... 21 00 a 22 00
Prime,	..... 19 00 a 00 00
POTATOES.	
Irish. bush.	. 0 90 a 1 00
Sweet, bush.,	..60 a 75
POULTRY.	
Chickens, live,	.14 a 37½
Do. dead,	.00 a 00
Turkeys, live,	1 00 a 1 50
Do. dead lb	00 a 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Clean,	.nom. 3 75 a 4 00
Rough, bush.,	..00 a 00
SALT, per bushel.	
Alum	.........00 a 00
Liv'l sack,	... 00 a 00
SOAP, per lb.	....4 a 6
SHINGLES, per M.	
Common,	...0 00 a 0 00
Contract,	...4 50 a 5 00
STEEL, per lb.	
German	.......12½ a
Best Cast	.....18 a 20
Blister	..... 6 a
STAVES, per M.	
W. O. barrel, rough,	10 00 a 16 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 a 8 50
R. O. hhd., dressed,	12 00 a 16 00
Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
SUGAR, per pound.	
New Orleans,	..5½ a 6½
Porto Rico,	...6½ a 8
St. Croix,	.....0 a 8
Loaf,	.........9½ a 10½
TIMBER, per M.	
Shipping,	..11 00 a 12 00
Mill, prime	.8 50 a 10 75
Do ord'y,	.5 00 a 7 00
Do. inf'r,	..0 00 a 0 00
TALLOW,	
Per pound,	.....7 a 8
WINES, per gallon.	
Madeira,	.....70 a 5 00
Port,	.......90 a 4 00
Malaga,	.....45 a 60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25 a $ 30
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	.00 a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00 a 15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00 a 1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,	a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00 a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a 6
Lumber, per M.	5 00 a 7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25 a 30
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	.00 a 50
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a 6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00 a 6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6 a 0
TO BOSTON.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40 a 45
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	60 a 65
Lumber, per M.	7 00 a 8 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 percent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1852.

Remarks.—The late freshet has enabled timber makers to bring in some 25 or 30 rafts during the week, which, we believe, is about the only receipts of country produce from above tide-way, except a few scattering lots of Turpentine brought down on the timber rafts. The water has again fallen to less than 30 inches, and unless we have more rain in the up-country, the Cape Fear River will soon be as low as it was some two weeks since. We have passed another dull week, in the way of out-door transactions, and our remarks will consequently be found meagre.

Bacon—The stock of N. C. Bacon has been considerably reduced, and there is but very little now in first hands. One or two small lots only have been received per Railroad this week, which are held at 12½ a 13 cents per lb. hog round.—The supply of Western Bacon is fully fair, with sales from store, in lots to suit, at quotations.

Corn—The stock of Corn has been materially reduced in consequence of the light receipts for some time. We note a small cargo, about 1,000 bushels, from Hyde county, sold at 66 cents per bushel. Meal is selling from store, in lots to suit, at quotations.

Flour—The stock is fair but somewhat reduced. Sales from store, in quantity and quality, at quotations. See table.

Fish—We note the sale of 100 bbls. Pickled Herrings at $4 per bbl.

Hay—Sales of Eastern at 90 cents, and New York at 85 cents per 100 lbs., with light receipts.

Lumber—We hear of nothing doing in River Lumber, and no late arrivals.

Lime—Sale of 100 casks at $1 12½ per cask.

Lard—No receipts North Carolina Lard. Sales of Western at 11¼ cents per lb. in bbls., and 12½ cents per lb. in kegs, in the small way.

Naval Stores—Receipts of Turpentine continue light, and sales have generally ruled at last Thursday's highest quotation for yellow, and 5 cents less for virgin dip. We quote the first at $2 40, the latter at $2 75, and hard at $1 20 per 280 lbs. The prices for the last four days, closing yesterday, have been steady at highest figures. The sales of the week foot up about 2,000 barrels. Spirits Turpentine—We note a further decline of ½ cent per gallon in Spirits Turpentine, with sales of about 1,060 barrels, most of which has changed hands at 33 cents per gallon, at which price the market closed firm yesterday, with only a moderate stock in first hands. Rosin—Sales of 1100 barrels Common Rosin at $1 per bbl. for large size. There has been no receipts of Tar.

Pork—Northern—Prices remain as quoted last week. See table.

Rice—Sales of Clean at quotations.

Timber—We note sales of 15 a 20 rafts of Timber since Thursday last at prices ranging within our classified figures. See table.

Freights—Rates firm. See table.

NEWBERN, July 12.—Turpentine, 2 60 a $2 65 per bbl. Tar is worth $1 50. No receipts of Corn. Meal, 75 cents. No receipts of Bacon or Lard.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Cotton—The sales this morning amounted to 500 bales, at from 10½ to 11 cents—prices in favor of buyers.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Sales to-day of 1,500 bales of Cotton at 9¾ cts. for middling Orleans, and 9½ cts. for Uplands. Sales of 12,500 bbls. Flour at unchanged rates. Sales of 6,000 bushels Ohio white Wheat at $1 07 cts., and 35,000 bushels mixed Corn at 60 a 61 cts Sales of 300 bbls. Pork at $19 37½ for mess, and $17 for prime. Sales of 290 bbls. Beef at firm rates. Sales of 150 bbls. Lard at 11 cts. Sales of 50 tierces Rice at $4 31¼. Sales of 400 gallons Whiskey at 23 a 23½ cts. Sales of 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 41 cts.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour—There are buyers of Howard street brands at $4 12½ per bbl., but no sellers. City Mills at $4 18 per bbl. Rye Flour 3 68 a $3 75, and Corn Meal 3 06¼ a $3 12½ per bbl. We note sales of old and new red wheat at 94 a 95 cents; white do. at 95 a 98 cents per bushel. Rye 78 a 80 cents for Maryland and Pennsylvania White Corn 59 a 60 cents, yellow do. 60 a 63 cents, and very choice 63 cents per bushel. Oats 36 a 40 cents. Rio Coffee 9 a 9½ cents; Laguyra 9½ cents per lb. Rice 4¼ a 4½ cents per lb. Bacon shoulders 8½ a 9 cents; sides 10½ a 10¾ cts.; hams 11 a 12½ cents per lb. Lard in bbls. 10½ cents, and in kegs 11¼ a 11½ cents per lb. Whiskey 21 cents in hhds., and 22 cents per gallon in bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—There is a moderate export demand for Flour, and further sales of 1,500 barrels Western, have been made at $4 per barrel. Small sales to the trade at $4 a 4 25 for Western and Pennsylvania, and $4 37½ up to $4 87½ for Extra, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $3 50. Wheat is scarce. Small sales of Red at 96 a 97 cts., and White at $1 03 per bushel. Rye is wanted at 8 a 82 cts. Corn is dull. 3,000 bushels Southern yellow sold last evening a 64 cents afloat. Whiskey—Sales of bbls. at 23 cents The cotton market is very quiet.

BOSTON, July 12.—Naval Stores.—The stock of Spirits Turpentine is quite small and sales have been made at 46½ a [illegible] at the highest figure. In Tar [illegible] at $2 a $2 25 per bbl. [illegible]

[illegible] is lower; 600 Spirits Turpentine [illegible] 60 days, with considerable at retail at [illegible]; 100 Tar $2 18½; 350 North County Common Rosin, $1 30 delivered; 600 Wilmington, $1 35 a $1 40 in yard, and $1 40 a $1 45 delivered; 100 No. 2, $1 55 in yard; and 400 No. 1, $2 a $3 per 280 lbs. Rice—The stock being very light and prices ranging too high for exportation, the sales of the week amount to only about 250 tons at $4 25 a $4 31¼ cash. Holders are firm at our quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton has been quiet, without the slightest variation from the prices of Friday last. The sales of the three days had been 16,000 bales, of which exporters took 7,000 bales. Of the sales, 12,000 bales were American. The imports for the same period were 25,000 bales, mostly American.

Wright, Gandy & Co. quote the sales of cotton, on Monday and Tuesday at 11,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 4,500 bales. The market closed tamely at Friday's quotations.

Sales of Breadstuffs had been restricted by the weather. Holders ask a penny advance on Wheat, and 3s. on Flour. Yellow Corn 6d. dearer; white dull.

Maxwell's Circular quotes an advance of 1s. 6d. a 2s. per quarter in Indian Corn.

Provisions show little or no change. Lard keeps at the high figures before quoted, viz: 52 a 54s. for American in kegs, and 50 a 58s. in bbls.

Rice was dull, at unchanged rates.

Coffee was in fair demand.

Sales of Amber Rosin at 2s. 11d. Spirits Turpentine 36 a 37s. 6d.

At Manchester, Yarns were in fair demand at full rates. Goods were drooping, yet confidence was felt of a good fall business.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the place at Kenansville, in Duplin county, where he now resides.—The house is freshly painted, is in thorough repair, and has six rooms—an Office in the yard, has two rooms with fire-places—Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stable, Coach-house, Cow-houses, and all other necessary out-buildings.—The Lot is Two Acres in extent, well shaded, and contains a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of bearing age. The water is as good as may be found in Eastern Carolina, and in great abundance, from a never-failing Spring immediately adjoining the premises.

A most excellent English and Classical School has been in succesful operation for many years, and will always be maintained. The location is healthy and desirable, in a village growing and prosperous.

If desired a portion of the FURNITURE will be sold with the premises. Also, a first rate HORSE and BUGGY.

Kenansville, May 14, '52–36-istf] J. J. KELLY.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.

THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.

July 8, 1852 259-2t

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

And Whereas, the said act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

Thos. Settle, Jr., Private Secretary.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties.

Jan. 9, 1852—105-te

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

Sept. 10, 1851 3

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the patrons of the old firm of A. C Evans & Brother, and the public generally, that they have replenished their stock with an entire *fresh* and *genuine* supply of all articles usually kept in Drug Stores. Physicians, Country Merchants, and others wanting articles in our line, when visiting Wilmington are respectfully invited to call and examine our *articles* and *prices*. To those who do not find it convenient to call, we would say that their orders shall be promptly filled, and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction in *every particular*. Our articles are carefully selected, and we therefore have no hesitation *in warranting their genuineness*. Orders neatly put up and forwarded without delay. We invite notice to the following in part of articles kept by us:

Drugs and Medicines.	Patent Medicines.
Castor Oil, per gall. or bottle;	Sands, Townsend's, Bristol's,
Epsom Salts, per bbl. or less;	Bull's, and Epping's Sarsaparilla;
Gum Opium; Gum Camphor;	Swaim's Panacea;
Do. Assafœtida; Sal Soda;	Fahnestock and Dead Shot Vermifuge;
Bi. Carb. Soda; Cr. Tartar;	Moffat's, Brandreth's, and Wright's Pills;
Saltpetre;	Moffat's Bitters;
Sulphur, roll and flowers;	Opodeldoc;
Pulv. Rhubarb, Ipecac, Jalap, &c. &c.	Leguid & Stears's British Oil;
Chemicals.	Bateman's Drops;
Direct from Powers & Weightman;	Essences all kinds, &c. &c.
Sulphate of Quinine;	**Fancy Articles and Perfumery.**
do. Valerianate;	German Cologne;
Chloroform;	Pomatums;
Sulphuric Æther;	Shaving Cream;
Hoffman's Anodyne;	Variety of Soaps for shaving and toilet;
Nit. Silver; Hyd. Potash;	Lubin's, Rousel's and Piver's Extracts, &c. &c.
Citric Acid; Piperine;	
Salicine; Lactucarium, &c. &c.	
Surgical Instruments.	
A variety, from the most approved makers.	

Paints, Oils, &c.

10,000 lbs. White Lead—pure extra and No. 1;
500 " Black do., in oil; 200 lbs. do., dry;
1,000 " Venitian Red, dry; 500 lbs. do., in oil;
8 bbls Linseed, and 5 do. Train Oil;
2 cases Chrome Yellow, in oil; 2 do. do. do., dry;
2 " " Green, in oil;
2 " Paris Green, in oil;
2 " Burnt Amber, in oil;
Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnish.
12,000 Cigars of choice brands, and selected by a connoisseur.

S. B. & J. A. EVANS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Wilmington, May 7, 1852.

LEMON SYRUP.—20 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
June 10 HOWARD & PEDEN.

FOREIGN LIQUORS AND WINES.—Pure French Brandy, Jamaica Rum and Antwerp Gin, Madeira, Sherry, Burgundy, Port, Hock and Champagne Wines. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CIGARS.—50,000 imported and domestic Cigars, of superior quality. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

WHISKEY. [illegible]
10 " Monongahela [illegible]
[illegible]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 12, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,
JOHN A. SANDERS,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

☞We would call attention to the remarks of our New Port correspondent. He is a gentleman who *knows what he says*, and whose character and position are sufficient guarantees for his statements. He is well acquainted in Wilmington, and throughout the State, and identified with North Carolina by connections and personal feelings.

The Commercial.

The Commercial of Thursday alluded to the remarks of *Candidates* at the late public speaking in this town, and explains this to-day by saying that it had reference to the speaking at Dry Pond and the Railroad Rridge on Friday and Saturday nights of last week. Now Mr. Strange did speak at both these points and was the only *Candidate* who made any direct reference to partizan politics. It is evident from the circumstances of the case that the candidates for the Sheriffalty did not and would not make any such reference, so that if there is a mistake in the matter it is in the wording of the Commercial's article. not in our understanding of it.

S. J. Person, Esq., made a few remarks up at Dry Pond, on Friday night, which we have heard commended by all who were present. Eli W. Hall, Esq., replied to some remarks made at the Railroad bridge by some one or two Whig gentlemen. It is evident. from the relations and associations of both Messrs Hall and Person, that, strong Democrats as they are known to be, nothing like personal animosity, or social prejudice, could have a place in their feelings. Their defence of their political principles was right and proper, and no one could justly take offence. Mr. Hall acted purely on the defensive.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

The Effect of the Southern Manifesto.

The Herald of last Saturday congratulates itself that there are no signers to the Southern Manifesto from Florida, North Carolina or Louisiana. In this the Herald is correct, but premature. It does not, by any means, follow that there *will not be any.* We have good reasons for believing that there will be *two* from North Carolina, and *one* from Florida.—What then? Will there be no effect? Will North Carolina be perfectly safe for Gen. Scott? We trow not. It is not safe now: or if safe at all, it is for Pierce; *then* it will be perfectly safe for the Democratic ticket. We speak what we do know.

The Warsaw and Fayettville Mail.

We regret to see by a card of the proprietors of this line of Mail stages, that a change has lately been made in the time of their arrival and departure from Warsaw. The stage now arrives at 3½, P. M. and leaves at 11 o'clock. A. M. This arrangement throws the Mail matter behind at least 12 hours, and renders the daily Mail between the two places useless to the business community of Fayetteville and Wilmington, for whose accommodation, principally, we had supposed that the daily Mail via. Warsaw was established. As the stage now runs, the letters by it do not reach here until 9 o'clock at night, and as the Mail is not distributed at this office at night they are not received by our Merchants until next morning. There is no time, therefore, left for correspondents to answer their letters by return Mail. They must wait for the 2 o'clock train, and then their letters will have to lie over at Warsaw until the next day at 11, A. M., or they may lie here until next morning, and go up in the express train, which amounts to the same thing.

In order to answer most fully the purpose for which we presume it was intended—the accommodation of the business correspondence between Fayetteville and Wilmington and intermediate points—the Mail should leave Warsaw after the arrival of the Southern train in the afternoon and arrive at Warsaw in time for the morning train coming South. By this arrangement, all parties would, if we understand anything about it, be much better accommodated. The present arrangement is a very unaccommodating one, and we hope that the Department will look into it. A change of the time of leaving Warsaw might not suit the Cheraw route quite so well as the present, but we presume that Mail routes are established with a view of transmitting Mail matter in the shortest possible time between places having the largest amount of correspondence.

Conventions.

The Native American National Convention which met at Trenton, N. J., adjourned on the 7th inst., after having nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency, and George C. Washington for the Vice Presidency on the "American" Ticket.

The Massachusetts Free-Soil Convention at Worcester has adjourned, after adopting a platform, approving of abolitionism, demanding the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, etc., and denouncing both Whigs and Democrats. Delegates were appointed to the National Anti-Slavery Convention to be held at Pittsburg on the 11th of August, and the Convention recommended John P. Hale for the Presidency, and Salmon P. Chase for the Vice Presidency.

☞ The Medical Examiner for July has been received and is before us. Lindsay & Blackiston, Philadelphia.

ENTHUSIASM AT A LOW EBB.—The attempt to get up a Scott campaign paper at Washington City, has failed, for the simple reason that a sufficient number of subscribers could not be drummed up.

SMITHVILLE, July 8th, 1852.

Editors Wilmington Journal:—A Democratic meeting was held in Smithville last evening, at which resolutions were passed, approving the nomination of Mr. McDowell for the office of Senator in this district; and also concurring in the nomination by other counties, of S. J. Person, for Elector. A resolution was also passed, expressing the regrets of the Democrats of Brunswick, at the circumstances which prevented Gen. McKay from accepting the nomination which had been tendered to him.

The current of public opinion seems to be setting strong in favor of Pierce and King among both Democrats and Whigs in this county. We expect to turn out a majority of one hundred.

An Eulogy will be delivered upon the life and character of Henry Clay, on Saturday, the 17th.

Very truly, your friend and serv't, ——.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5, 1852.

MR. FULTON:—I occasionally see a newspaper from the old "North State," and being a little at leisure to-day I will write a few lines upon passing events. This place is becoming crowded with company, though the season has not been as *early* here by some weeks as usual. As I write the guns of Fort Adams across the Bay are booming away to let let us know that it is 12 o'clock, M., of the anniversary of our National Independence. Glorious day! May our *Union* see a thousand more.

I observe the *Herald*, your friend over the way, does not like the letter of Gen. Pierce accepting his nomination. Whigs and Democrats spoke of it here as "beautiful," just the letter he should have written. Not a word too much, nor one that could have been omitted. However, tastes differ. and I hope the *Herald* likes Gen. Scott's "*hasty*" letter. I trust he is satisfied at last!

Are the Southern Whigs satisfied with Scott, his letters, and Seward? If they are. then *mercy* on the Union. But about the new promises in the last letter of Scott's, how will they compare with the *Herald's* explanation of Scott's "*apparent*" friendship for Seward & Co.; are all these means to be "used as sponges" on the part of the Whig General to secure his election, and then cast aside as no longer useful? You recollect the *Herald* says that is the use Scott makes of Seward and his friends. Let me tell the *Herald* he may be very *honest* in believing that Seward & Co. are the *dupes* of Scott, but when he *knows* that arch demagogue, he will reckon upon no such *greenness* on Seward's part.

It all won't do, gentlemen, Democrats and Whigs of the South, if you desire the repose of the Slavery agitation, you must not ally yourselves with Seward in any way, you must vote for a man who has all his life been a Democrat, a Constitutional Union Democrat. Gen. Pierce is that man. No Whig in the whole South believes for a moment that there is any danger to Southern institutions in voting for Pierce, on the contrary all feel that there is a great risk in voting for Scott. Could Scott by any possibility be elected, we will admit that he would very probably enforce the laws, but do you doubt that large free soil influence would be exercised in all departments of his administration? instead of allaying the eternal agitation, it would be indirectly nursed into fresh vigor and life; men of that party would fill the offices to so great an extent, that in six months after his election, every Southern Whig would withdraw from it, and bitterly rue the day that they helped to place in power one who had used them only as a "sponge."

I have known the Pierces long and well, and recently the General was with us on a family visit; and let me assure you, a nobler man does not live: frank, generous, and open-hearted to a fault; no man is more ardently devoted to the Union and the Constitutional rights of all sections. No pledges from him are necessary;—his whole life is one continuous pledge of his fidelity and devotion to the best interests of our common country.

No drop of coward's blood ever coursed through the veins of a Pierce of New Hampshire. He was severely wounded by the falling of his horse in the night before the battle of Contreras, in crossing the *Pedrigal*, (Scoria, or volcanic lava,) but he refused to yield up the command of his Brigade, and mounted his horse and continued in command on the following day, until near the close of the battle of Churubusco, when he fell from his saddle, completely exhausted; so much so, that he for a long time lay in a very critical state. His physician, the chief surgeon then with the army, told me a few days ago, that he did not think that he could recover.—Gen. Scott speaks in the highest terms of his gallant conduct on all occasions in his official reports; and the Whigs had better let the *courage* of Pierce alone, unless they desire to help him to an election. Pierce will not lose by the closest examination, either into his courage, sobriety, patriotism, or his political course in former times—or at the present moment. Can you say as much of Scott? We know him to be *brave—he is a good soldier*, but we go no farther. Read his letters on political subjects. Read his refusal to fight Gen. Jackson on *principle*, and in the same breath challenge DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, who was *prohibited from fighting a duel under a severe penalty.*

I say to the Whigs,—don't get down to personalities: we don't desire it; and your man cannot bear it; but if you drive us to the wall, we will ask you how General Scott happened to resign from the army when a Captain of Infantry, after having been *suspended* for one or two years!

I say, we don't desire to call up these things, but you must not attack the irreproachable character of our man. We claim for Gen. Pierce as high a character for sobriety, courage, and all the virtues that adorn and dignify the soul, as you possibly can for Gen. Scott.

There are some unfortunate records in existence in reference to Gen. Scott, and I do hope they may not be awakened. "Let the dead past bury its dead," and if the old General can get votes enough to elect him, we must pray for our country.

However, there is no hope of that on the part of the most ardent Whigs. Some up here venture to hope on North Carolina, *because* Graham is on the ticket, but I do not think it will do. The Old North State, when she spoke out at Baltimore, in the person of her Dobbin, did not mean an empty sound. I know Mr. Dobbin well, and I count much upon his judgment and everything upon his truth.

You will, I *guess*, have a member of the Cabinet from your State, in the person of Judge Strange or James C. Dobbin. *Nous verrons.*

Rhode Island is going to vote for Pierce, Whig as she has been heretofore.

The question has been asked why John Van Buren supports Pierce, when the Free-soilers hate him so cordially. I answer, because he never was a Free-soiler for any purpose but to use them as a "sponge" to defeat Cass, who had been the means of defeating the nomination of his father at Baltimore, in 1844. John cares no more about the negro than he does about Victoria. but he said he would defeat Cass in New York. and he kept his word.—There are many men of higher virtue than John, that, under similar circumstances, would have done likewise.

If there is any party of men in this republic that are *perfectly* free from Abolition influence and contamination, it is the Democratic party of New Hampshire. They detest the Abolition or Free-soil faction as they do anything vile. Pierce is at the head of those mountain Democrats that have never known defeat but once—in 1846—when the Whigs succeeded, by uniting with the Abolitionists, in electing Hale, the Democratic *renegade*, to the Senate.

Well, I have written more than I intended when I commenced, but the subject of President is of some consequence at all times, and not less now than formerly. Tell those good Whigs amongst you, then. that Gen. Pierce, the Granite State Democrat, is going to be President from the 4th of March next, and if they ever intend to "wake up," now is the time. Come one. come all.

Yours. —. —. —.

ACCIDENT AT CHARLESTON.—One soldier got killed and another mortally wounded at Castle Pinckney on Monday last, while firing a salute in honor of the national anniversary. The accident occurred from the premature discharge of a gun by the cartridge becoming ignited in the bore before it was entirely rammed home.

POLITICAL ITEMS.—The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel declares, for [illegible] time, that it will not support Gen. Scott. It is equally unwilling to support Gen. Pierce. Its policy is for "the Whig party of Georgia to take no part in the contest." It adds:

"We have no other motive in making this suggestion of '*inaction*' than the preservation of the Whig party in the State. We want to avoid a collision and conflict of whig with whig in the canvass. and the only way this can be accomplished is *to let the election go by default*; for it is a well ascertained fact, that Gen. Scott was not an acceptable candidate to *one in one hundred* whigs in the State, however a few may, since the nomination, have expressed a willinguess to support him, alone because he is the nominee of the whig party. Hence, while a portion would refuse to support either candidate, another portion would vote for Pierce, thus bringing those who profess the same principles in positions directly antagonistic, without the possibility—much less probability—of accomplishing any good; for no man pretends there is any prospect—not the remotest—of carrying the State for Scott."

The Marietta Union and Athens Whig declare for Pierce.

An effort was made to hold a Scott ratification meeting in Griffin a few days since, which failed, from the opposition made to it by whigs.

Judge Lumpkin. of the superior court, and Hon. Ashbury Hull, of Athens, old whigs, have come out for Pierce.

A friend from southwestern Georgia informs us that the whigs in that section are unanimously opposed to Gen. Scott. The Rome Courier (whig) leads us to believe the same is true of the Cherokee country.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—On the 30th ult., the editor of the *Carolina Watchman*, published at Salisbury, N. C., was presented with a Cotton bloom. He also states that the Cotton crop looks well in that vicinity.

A trip as far West as Cherry valley, Illinois, has just enabled one of the editors of the N. Y. *Tribune* to see a good portion of that State as well as part of Michigan, Northern Indiana and Ohio, with the Southern Counties of New York. Everywhere the crops are in a backward condition, and are suffering severely from drought. For nearly a fortnight little or no rain has fallen through this entire region, until the night of the 29th ult., when there were some insufficient showers, and unless there is soon a copious fall of rain the consequences must be serious. Indian Corn is everywhere very small and feeble; the best is in Tioga and Chemung Counties, N. Y.; and Wheat and other grains are far less advanced than is usual at the season. The Grass crop is also somewhat injured, but had got forward much better in the cold and wet weather of the spring, and suffers less accordingly. Potatoes are also looking comparatively well.

The Hay crop of Long Island being greatly damaged by drought, holders in New York have put up prices to 75 a 90 cents for home use, and 70 a 75 cents for shipping.

Gen. Scott, in his letter accepting the nomination for president, is *I* all over and throughout. No less than fifteen times does he thus display *his egotism*. "*I* have had the honor"—"*I* am made to feel"—"*I* lost not a moment"—"*I* now have the honor"—"*I* accept"—"*I* therefore barely suggest"—"that should *I* be elected"—"*I* shall be ready"—"*I* should"—"*I* should seek to cultivate harmony throughout the *whig party*" [not throughout the great body of the people]—"*I* should be rigorous"—"*I* shall neither countenance nor tolerate"—"*I* shall carry"—"*I* can offer no other pledge"—"*I* have the honor to remain."

Again—"*My unanimous* (!) nomination"—"*My* countrymen"—"*My* heart"—"*My* own"—*My* new position"—"*My* reply"—"*My* countrymen"—"*My* connection"—"*My* views"—"*My* strict adherence"—"feeling *myself*"—"*My* associate"—"*My* obligations."

That letter was deliberately written; every word was carefully weighed and chosen for the public eye; it was not prepared over "a hasty plate of soup," although the writer might have just taken one.

"*Anticipating a fire in front and rear,*" this semi-official document is put forth, made up of "*fuss and feathers,*" with a view to popularity; popular breath cannot inhale it, but will blow it to the winds.

Citizen.

The line of argument which the leading counsel for Scott and Graham intend to adopt has been foreshadowed by their *confidential* presses and in the speeches at the whig ratification meeting held at the Broadway House on Tuesday evening. Franklin Pierce is to be traduced as a coward and a drunkard—Winfield Scott extolled to the seventh heaven as a hero and a conqueror. The Richmond Whig (we expected better things from that journal) tells us that Gen. Scott won four battles in one day and General Pierce fainted four times in two. Language of this character, published in the face of Gen. Scott's own testimony to the valor, skill and conduct of General Pierce, indicates the reckless mendacity with which the partisans of the whig nominees have determined to carry on the war. We trust that neither the democratic orators nor the democratic editors will permit themselves to return the blackguardism of their opponents in kind. The whig candidate for the Presidency is a brave and able soldier. The services he has rendered to his country in the field should protect him from calumny; and if the presses in his interest choose to indulge in brutal personalities, and to give the lie direct to official compliments paid by their own standard-bearer to Gen. Franklin Pierce, let them have the dirty game to themselves.—*N. Y. Messenger.*

We learn from a New Orleans paper that a distinguished officer of the U. S. Engineer Corps has made a proposal to enter into a contract to deepen the channel over one of the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi. He proposes to give a depth of at least twenty feet, by the lead, at low water, over the shallowest part, and to make the channel wide enough for a tow boat with one ship on each side to pass at all times; to maintain this condition of the bar for twenty-five years—when the same process could be again applied for the sum of $100,000 per annum. The first instalment to be paid only when the depth and width shall have been made. Should the depth of twenty-five feet instead of twenty feet be obtained, the sum of $125,000 will be paid.

A CONSPIRACY IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—The New York Times learns by a private letter that a serious conspiracy was recently discovered in the French army It was denounced by a Sergeant in the army, who had joined the conspirators, but became frightened at the extent and boldness of their plans. He states that in the regiment to which he belonged an associaton had been formed among whose members were numbered some eighty or ninety non-commissioned officers, who had agreed, in the event of a popular outbreak, where ordered to fire upon the people, to aim their bullets at their own officers, and join the popular ranks. The informer was unable to say whether the organization of the conspirators extended beyond his own regiment. Their movements seemed to have been planned and prosecuted with great care and secrecy.

There is a Savanah anecdote, the point of which is not unlike that of Major M'Gowd's Love Story.

The remark having been made that a certain book merchant of that day was getting on very fast and making a fortune, a punster replied. "No, he cannot be advancing much, as books are *stationery.*" The *jue de mot* was duly acknowledged by the company, one of whom, famed not less for the delight he took in retailing other people's witicisms than for his awkwardness in relating them, hastened to his friend to repeat the pun for his especial enjoyment.

"I say," said he to his acquaintance, "I just heard one of the best puns that funny fellow C. ever perpetrated" He could'nt help laughing at it, when he thought of it, it was so good.

"Pray what was it?" inquired his friend.

"Well, we were just passing P's store, and I remarked that he was doing a rapid business, and must be getting rich fast, when C. said, 'Oh, no,' said he, 'because—for—he'—how was it?" Oh—'because,' said he, 'he keeps a bookstore.'"

His friend was, *for some time*, wholly unable to discover the point of the joke.

FORGIVENESS.—The Knickerbocker gives the following as an exemplification of what we fear is the prevalent idea of the duty of forgiveness:

"Heard from a Sunday-school teacher, just now, an illustration of one kind of 'Christian Forgiveness.' Improving upon the day's lesson, the teacher asked a boy whether, in view of what he had been studying and repeating, he could forgive those who had wronged him. 'Could you,' said the teacher, 'forgive a boy, for example, who had [illegible] you?'—'Y-e-s, sir,' replied the lad very slowly, [illegible]

Mr. N. P. Willis, in a letter from Martinique says:

"I have [illegible] the [illegible] social position of the blacks and whites [illegible]. The distinctions of color are fast giving way. The French, as we know by our [illegible] history, amalgamate more easily than any other nation, with whatever race they fall among, and there are families of blacks who have the entire freedom of the best society of Martinique. There is a difference, however, in this respect, between the large commercial and fashionable capital of St. Pierre, and the smaller town of Fort Royal, which is the seat of Government.

The *official* orders are, to allow no distinctions to be made; and the Governor's balls and parties, and those of the officers and civic functionaries, are attended as numerously by blacks as by whites. In St. Pierre, there is still a reluctance to admit colored persons into society; and the discontent which this creates has almost put a stop to the gayeties of the town. If an exclusively white party is given, the blacks of the lower orders collect around the doors, and make such disturbances as effectually to interrupt the pleasure of the evening. With the constant dread of insurrections, and the memory of the massacre of whites which occurred a few years since, the inhabitants do not feel safe in defying these interruptions of their comfort. It is a recent triumph of the blacks, that the famous and aristocratic convent of this place has been compelled to admit colored young ladies, if offered as pupils.

Another triumph has been added to this, in the shape of a result of a matter of some scandal. A wealthy planter, when dying, a year or more since, recommended to the special care of his young wife, a negro youth, one of his manumitted slaves, who had been his favorite. The black boy, after a month or two, was found dining at his mistress's table, and it was at this point of intimacy that her aristocratic relative interfered and made their greatest opposition and remonstrance. The course of time, however, brought about more serious proofs, of intimacy, and then the relatives gave up opposition, the matter was compromised, and the planter's widow and her manumitted slave were very recently married, with all the usual forms and ceremonies. The whole affair is still a lively topic of Martinique gossip.

TOO MUCH FOR HUMAN ENDURANCE.—We heard a pretty good story, a few days since, about a good old deacon somewhere out in "York State," and was something after this wise: He was one of those upright, dignified sort of men who make it a rule to perform their duty, and then make the best of the matter, however the event may turn out; but everything on his farm was kept in the neatest of order. It had got to be quite late in the season for mowing, and still the deacon had a fine piece of grass, which he had been unable to cut on account of the press of other matters; so one beautiful day he put on a large force, and by noon he had it all down and spread about in nice order, when there came up a shower and wet it. After the shower the old gentleman came out and walked about perfectly cool, and the next day he had it again spread to dry; about noon there came another shower; well out came the deacon again with a long face, and the dignified air becoming one in his station, looked at the hay and walked into the house.

The next day being pleasant, he had the hay dried. loaded and driven into the barn, into which they had got, just as another shower had begun to fall. The deacon congratulated himself that he had finally succeeded in securing the hay, when a gust of wind struck the barn, gushing through and completely sweeping the hay, scattering it to the four quarters, and tearing the barn doors from their hinges. one of which, hitting the old gentleman, prostrated him in the mud. and fell on top of him. After the door had been removed from him, he surveyed the ruins for a few moments, and then exclaimed:—"Well, I think it time for me to express my sentiments."

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.—A report on diplomatic salaries. laid before the United States Senate, on Friday last. contains a copy of a circular addressed by the Secretary of State on the subject, to all the representatives of the United States, in foreign countries, and their replies. Nearly every one of them complains of the utter insufficiency of the allowance, and suggests a large increase. The American Minister in Paris sends a table of salaries supposed to be allowed by the French Government to their Ambassadors for the year 1853. The following are the principal in pounds sterling: To Berlin, £4,000; Brussels. £2.000, (reduction of £400; Constantinople. £4,000, (increase of £600;) St. Petersburg. £8.000, (increase of £3.200; London, £11.000. (increase of £4.000. though in 1847 it was £12.000;) Madrid. £4.800; Rome. £4,400; Naples. £3,200; Turin, £2,400; Washington, £3.200. (a reduction of £200, though in 1847 it was £3.200.—The Secretary of State communicates the correspondence without comment or recommendation.

INSULTS TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ACAPULCO.—It appears that the Mexican authorities at Acapulco recently attempted to sell the American steamer Commodore Stockton, to satisfy certain alleged claims.—Mr. Rice, the U. S. Consul protested against the sale, and the courts refused to hear any appeal from him.—He next caused notices to be posted, in English and French, warning persons against buying her. The judge ordered the plaintiff in the suit—a man named Snyder—to tear the notices down, including one in the Consular office. Mr. Rice placed a pistol at Snyder's head, warning him that if he persisted in thus trespassing upon his premises, his life should be the forfeit. Snyder left, but the same night he got a warrant from the judge to throw the Consul into a dungeon of the Castle, which was given to Gen. Moreno. The general, to avoid a disagreeable responsibility, made a hasty visit to his country seat. This occurred the day before the last steamer left for Panama. There the matter rested at last accounts. Such treatment of the consular agents of a country is unprecedented.

QUOTING SCRIPTURE.—A worthy deacon in the good town of F. was remarkable for the facility with which he quoted Scripture on all occasions. The divine word was ever at his tongue's end, and all the trivial, as well as important occurrences of life furnished occasions for quoting the language of the Bible. What is better, however, the exemplary man made his quotations the standard of action. One hot day he was engaged in mowing, with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swath, conning his apt quotations, when the man suddenly sprang from his place, leaving the swath just in time to escape a wasp's nest.

"What is the matter?" hurriedly inquired the deacon.

"Wasps!" was the laconic reply.

"Pooh!" said the deacon, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion;" and taking the workman's swath, he moved but a step when a swarm of brisk insects settled about his ears, and he was forced to retreat, with many a painful sting, and in great discomfiture.

"Aha!" shouted the other with a chuckle, "the prudent man forseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

The good deacon had found his equal in making application to the sacred writing, and thereafter, was not known to quote Scripture in a mowing field.

Extract from Rev Mr. Stockton's prayer before the whig national convention:—

"We have sinned, and come short of Thy glory." We have been inconsiderate, disobedient, wilful and selfish! preferring our own way to Thy way; originating among ourselves, and receiving and cherishing from abroad, many evil principles, evil practices, and evil tendencies."

THE NEW DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.—Mr. Bennett's bill giving lands to the states for railroad and educational purposes, which passed the house on Saturday, 96 to 86, received 30 democratic votes, and 81 democrats voted against it, including Hibbard, of New Hampshire, and Appleton, of Maine. The bill would seem to be in conflict with the democratic Baltimore platform.

NOMINATION OF WEBSTER FOR PRESIDENCY.—TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The National Convention of Native Americans assembled to-day and nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—At a meeting of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company to-day, all the old officers were re-elected.

Census of New South Wales.—The colony of New South Wales, the South Eastern [illegible] of Australia, of which Sydney is the chief port and capital, had a population in 1836 of [illegible] of 1841, 130,[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to the bands of the Americans, [illegible] seeing no prospect of [illegible] to resign his rank in the army and return to the United States. His departure from the Mexican capital was noticed in a handsome manner by the American *Star*, the American paper then published in the City of Mexico.—We republish what the *Star* then said:

BRIG GEN. PIERCE.—Among the distinguished officers of the Army who return to the United States, with the train which leaves the city to-day, is Brig. Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. The Americans in the city will deeply regret the departure of this accomplished gentleman and officer. and certain we are that their best wishes for his future happiness will go with him. It is Gen. Pierce's gentlemanly bearing, his urbane and republican manners which have made him so great a favorite with both officers and men. It is his purpose, we believe, to resign his place he now occupies in the army, immediately upon his return to his residence. Like others of different grades attached to the army, he left the endearments of home at the call of the government, to participate in the battles of his country. He left, also, a lucrative profession, which none other than a patriotic motive could have induced him to relinquish. The sacrifice, however, was most cheerfully met. Gen P. has won a high reputation in the United States for his courage and bravery, as every paper that reaches us bears evidence. He left Vera Cruz in the middle of July with one of the largest reinforcements for General Scott, and the most extensive trains, that have left that city since its bombardment. In the several battles before this city. Gen. Pierce's Brigade behaved most nobly, as all our readers are well aware, and the General conducted himself most gallantly at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey, though in the first named action he sustained a severe injury by a plunge and fall of his horse among the rocks of Padierna. During the storming of Chapultepec he was confined to his room by indisposition, or he would have been charging with his men over the precipitous heights where his gallant friend, the lamented Ransom, fell.

But, though Gen. Pierce has thus honorably distinguished himself, he is not ambitious of retaining his high position in the service, and thus acquiring distinction in the army. He prefers the quieter and gentler pursuits of professional life, and we know that he will be welcomed to his pleasant home in New England, with hearts as warm as ever beat in the human bosom. He will return to his native hills with new laurels, and with the prayers of all that he may long live to enjoy the company and society of those who are dear to him. Many fears, since his departure from New England, have been expressed in the public papers and private letters that General Pierce had either fallen a victim to the climate of the *terra caliente*, or under the guns of the enemy.—His friends and relatives, however, are now assured of his safety and health, and they will greet him with as warm a welcome as an honored son of New England has ever received. Happiness go with him.

Materials for forming Compost Manure.

We know that those who live convenient to seaports where supplies of Guano can be obtained, and who have the means of purchase, will avail themselves of this wonderful crop-producing manure; but as there are hundreds of thousands who are not thus favorbly situated, let us conjure all such to use every means within their power to collect substances to form into compost manure; and that no one need be at fault in the collection of materials, we will repeat, that peat, marsh mud, river and creek mud, leaves and mould from the woods, pine shatters, weeds, sedge-russocks, ditch scrapings, road-scrapings, the earth from the head-lands, fence-sides and corners, grass, sea-weeds, eel grass, all animal refuse matters, rags, scraps of leather, horn, hair, fish and other bones, crab-shells, egg-shells, scrapings from the wood yard, chips, soap-suds, pot-liquor, urine, and all the scrapings and refuse around and about your dwelling, and its dependencies—we repeat that all such, and every kindred substance, are good materials to form parts and parcels of the compost heap.

FORMATION OF THE COMPOST HEAP.

To every two loads of the rough materials, add 1 of stable or barn-yard manure—and for every 20 loads, add 1 bushel of Plaster, 2 bushels of salt, and 5 bushels of ashes—incorporate the whole together, layer and layer about, let the upper layer be of the rough matters, and pat the whole well together with the back of a shovel, and you cannot fail at the end of a few weeks, of having a body of the most enriching nutritive manure, fully equal to the best barn yard and stable manure, in the promptness of its action, and infinitely more lasting, in its effects. In applying the soap-suds, urine, pot-liquor, and household slops, open several holes through the compost heaps, mix a little plaster with the liquors before pouring them on; having done so, fill up the holes, and pat down the earth. Such compost heaps should be examined every 10 or 14 days, and if found *hot*, should be shoveled over, and have the earth compressed with the back of the shovel again 20 double horse loads of compost made thus, will be sufficient to manure an acre of ground so as to put it in a state to bring from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat, bear 2 crops of clover, while the ground, at the end of the time, will be in a highly improved condition. or to bring from 30 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre, provided the season be favorable, and the corn be properly cultivated, and to carry the soil through whatever may be the usual rotation. The labor of preparing manure in this way would be costly in the beginning, but would be sure to bring a rich reward in the end, as it would secure good crops, increase the absorbent and retentive power of the soil, and as a consequence, make the manure more durable, while it would leave the land in a highly meliorated state at the end of the rotation—provided your wheat crop was seeded to clover and grass. We prefer clover and orchard grass, to clover alone, for while the orchard grass does not interfere with the meliorating effects of the clover, the admixture of the two makes a heavier crop, better hay, and relieves the cattle from all danger of being hovened while feeding on the pastures.

MANURE FOR CABBAGES.—The cabbage is a gross feeder; therefore the bed intended for them should be liberally dressed with putrescent manure, the richer the better Besides organic manure, it should have a very free dressing of ashes, as it delights in potash and its other constituents. If your supply of ashes are not sufficient to give your bed a good dressing, water them once a week with the soap-suds made in your family. No better a manure can be given them. You must not neglect to give your cabbages occasional dusting with plaster. In times of drougth your cabbage beds must be freely watered, as without moisture to prepare their food, and enable them to digest afterwards, they will not prosper.

DRAWING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PLANTS.—Prepare in a piggin, tub, or bucket, a mixture consisting of 1 gallon fine mould, 2 oz. flour of sulphur, 1 pint soot and 2 oz. scotch snuff, reduce these to the consistence of cream, with water. As you draw the plants from the seed bed, place them in the mixture as far up as the leaves. This mixture operates a triple good, it prevents the plants from withering—it operates as a manure—and it renders the cabbage plants distasteful to those worms which cut them off when first set out.

AN EASY NATURED FARMER—THE TRUE MAHOMETAN SPIRIT.—The Detroit *Advertiser* relates the following example of a resignation, usual among Americans:

A certain good-natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good nature let what would turn up One day, while the black tongue prevailed in that State, one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man, "well he always was a breechy cuss. Take his hide off, and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will bring the cash." An hour or so afterwards, the man came back with news that "line back" and his mate were both dead. "Are they?" said the old man, well I took them of B——, to save a bad debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's; they will bring the cash." After the lapse of another hour the man came back again to tell him that the nigh brindle was dead. "Is he?" said the old man, "well he was a very old ox Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's? it's worth cash, and will bring more than any two of the others." Hereupon his wife who was a very pious soul, taking upon herself the office of Eliphas, reprimanded her husband very severely, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was a judgment of Heaven for his wickedness. "*Is it?*" said the old fellow. "*Well, if they will take the judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay it.*"

[illegible] that the price of [illegible]

"JUNIUS," the Washington Correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette, (Scott Whig) says:

"I have information upon which I rely, that Gen. Scott acquiesces in the platform, but does not consider that it settles anything, or that it is obligatory upon those members of the party whose consciences do not approve of it. This opinion of the Whig candidate is of the utmost importance, and may form a bridge over which the opponents of that pro-slavery fanaticism which foisted the eighth resolution into the series, may march to the support of Gen. Scott. If they can be in this or any other way reconciled, all doubt of Gen. Scott's success by a most overwhelming majority is removed."

It is by such appeals to the Sewardites that their vote, at the North, is sought to be secured to Gen. Scott. Were not, then, Messrs. Stephens, Toombs, &c., right in declaring that the platform is repudiated by the larger portion of the Whig party, and in predicting that the Seward influence will necessarily control Gen. Scott, in case of his election?

ONE DAY'S MISCHIEF IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers are filled with the losses of life and injuries occasioned in celebrating the National Anniversary. The following is a summary of the lamentable list:

Seventeen persons drowned by the falling of a slip; three Germans severely injured by the explosion of gunpowder which they were carelessly using, and house set on fire; a child shot and killed by a ball from a pistol, which a careless boy had put into his death-dealing device, to make it crack louder;" a young man's right arm torn off by a pistol accidentally discharged near him; another child shot through the head with slugs; a man's face torn off by the bursting of a pistol in his own hands, and of course has only his own folly to blame for his disfigurement; a black man shot in the abdomen and dangerously wounded, by a gun in the hands of a careless person; a physician severely wounded from the same cause; several hands shattered; several faces torn; and 15 fires from fire-crackers.

AN EDITOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—Our editor was originally intended for the Kirk. and was a well informed person; but to see him at or after midnight, in his official chair, a writing his "leader," was a treat for a philosopher. With the slips of paper before him, a pot of porter close at hand, and a pipe of tobacco in his mouth, or casually laid down, he proceeded *secundem artem*. The head hung with the chin on his collar bone, as in deep thought—a whiff—another—a tug at the beer—and a line and a half or two lines committed to the blotted paper.—By this process, repeated with singular regularity, he would contrive, between the hours of twelve and three, to produce as decent a newspaper column as the ignorant public required.—*Jordan's Autobiography.*

Sam Hyde was a tame Indian, and a most notorious liar. On one occasion, he sold a man a deer he had shot and left on the spot where he killed him—the purchaser to be at the trouble of sending for him. Sam described the locality where the deer was to be found.

"In a certain field, near the creek, and under the big elm tree."

The messenger returned, without bringing the deer. There was no deer! When Sam, who had been paid in advance, was overhauled for his fraud, he answered,

"You found the field?"
"Yes"
"You found the creek?"
"Yes."
"You found the big elm tree?"
"Yes."
"You found no deer?"
"No!"
"Well! one truth to three lies is pretty good for an Indian!"

YANKEE CUNNING.—The New Haven Register says that the new Liquor Law of Massachusetts, provides that the Marshal of the city of Boston, and his deputies, shall serve the precepts of the courts when issued against violators of the law. As soon as the Legislature adjourned, the City Councils took legal advice, and *abolished the office of Marshal!* so that there are now no officers in that city competent to serve a process for any infraction of that law.

BOSTON, July 8.—There is a report by the Canada that a company is forming in Liverpool, for the construction of a line of steamers to ply between that port, Australia and Nicaragua. The capital to be £600,000 sterling. Also, that the agents who went out in the Africa to negotiate for the sale of half the Nicaragua canal right, were progressing favorably with their plans.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 8.—Schr. Henry P. Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Hanoverian brig Pinta, Lammars, from Newport, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with iron for W. & M. R. R.
Hanoverian schr. Trifolium, Kramer, from New York, in ballast, to Wessel & Eilers.
schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
schr. Mary Powell, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
schr. Virginia, Snow, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
brig David Duffell, Podger, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.
schr. Ira Brewster. Horton, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.
steamer Brothers, Banks, from Willis' Creek, to J. S. Banks.
steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E J. Lutterloh; with rosin, yarns, &c.
9—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston.
July 9—schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to A Martin; with turpentine and pea nuts.
schr. Juana, Gilpatrick, from Saco, Me., to Chadbourn & Hooper; with hay and bricks.
July 10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 72 passengers.
brig Commerce, Seavy, from Boston, to J. H. Flanner; with hay, lime, &c.
10—steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A D. Cazaux.
brig Coral, Gibson, from Bath, Me., to P. K Dickinson & Co.
July 11.—U. S. Mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 50 passengers
12—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 35 passengers.
schr. Champion, Gore, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.
Br. brig Fides, Gladstone, from Cardiff, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with iron.

CLEARED.

July 8—steamer Fanny, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with one boat in tow.
steamer Southerner. Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A D. Cazaux.
steamer Henrietta, Barbee, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.
9—schr. Virginia, Ross, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
U. S. Mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston.
July 9—steamer Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, by J. S. Banks.
schr. Topaz. Lewis, for Juniper Bay, by Miles Costin.
10—barque Roderick Dhu, McClintock, for Boston. by Chadbourn & Hooper; with 135,000 feet lumber, 170 bbls. rosin.
July 10.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 32 passengers.
schr. Wm. H Howard, ——, for Mattamuskete, by Miles Costin.
Br. brig Ansdale, Dorman, for Matanzas, by Miles Costin; with lumber.
Br. brig Agnes Sophia. Bett, for Glasgow, by A. H. Van Bokkelen; with naval stores.
Bremen brig Clarissa, Hoerne. for Port au Platt, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with lumber, shingles, &c.
Br. barque Falcon. Hutchins. for Liverpool, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 3,600 bbls. turpentine.
schr. Louisa Sears, Burdett. for St. Domingo, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with lumber, shingles, and naval stores.
brig Champion, Dickey, for Portland, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with molasses.
July 9—brig Rio, Johnson, for Port au Platt, St. Domingo, by P. K. Dickinson & Co.; with 116,000 feet lumber, 35,000 shingles, 16 bbls. naval stores.
July 11.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 23 passengers.
12.—U. S. Mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 24 passengers.
steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.
brig Rolerson, Crowell, for Boston, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with 90.000 feet lumber. 616 bbls rosin, 110 casks rice.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 8.—Cotton continues firm, without any change. No change in Flour. The market for all kinds of produce is steady without variation.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Naval Stores—We have only to note sales of 800 bbls. Wilmington Common Rosin afloat, at $1 41; 500 do. $1 45 delivered, 600 No 1 and White. $2 a $4 25 per 280 lb.; 100 No. 2 $1 75; 500 North County Turpentine, under $3 50 per 280 lb.; 2 a 300 Spirits Turpentine, 43 a 44 cents, and retail lots 44 a 44½. cash. Stock of North County Turpentine, 8000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Cotton—Sales during the week 3,200 bales: middling 9¾ a 10; good middling 10¼ a 10½c.; middling fair 11c.; fair and full fair 11¼ a 11½c. per lb. Rice, 3 [illegible] a 4 1-16th. per lb. Corn—Maryland 6[illegible]c.; N.C. [illegible] Western 64 a 65c. per bushel. Oats 47c. per bushel. [illegible]